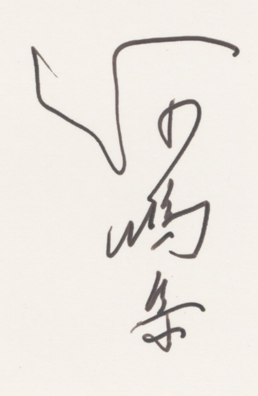
何鴻燊

Stanley Ho

新華出版社

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李瑞琦題

賀何鴻燊畫冊出版

傳奇畫集
異彩呈姿

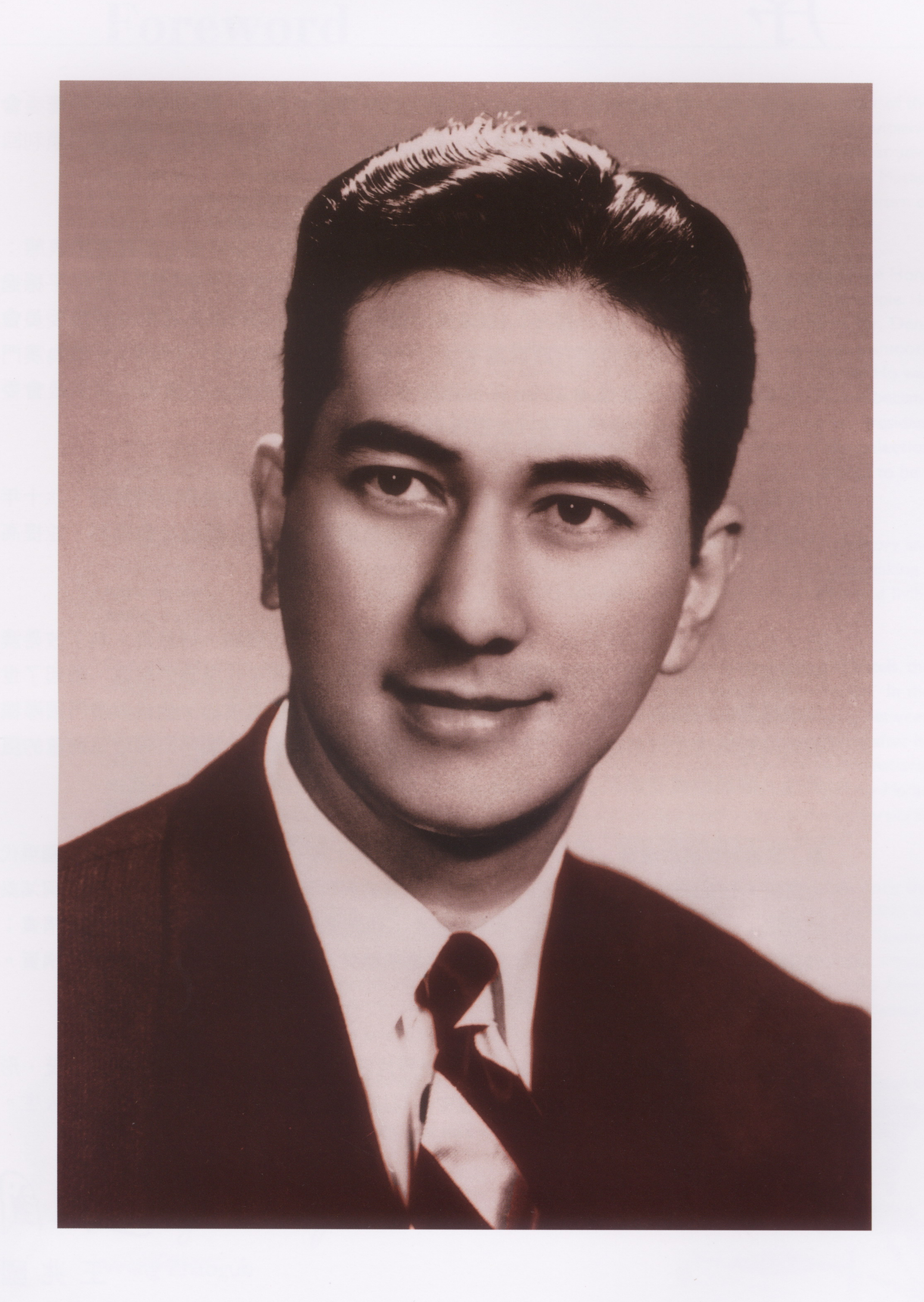
己卯 葉選平

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"燊"字取自何鴻燊的簽名

"燊" is an inscription by Stanley Ho



序

何鴻燊先生，是港澳地區著名實業家，第九屆全國政協常委、澳門特別行政區籌委會副主任委員。他熱愛祖國，熱愛香港，熱愛澳門。為振興澳門經濟，促進澳門順利回歸祖國，何先生作出了積極貢獻。

早在 1982 年，中英兩國政府就解決香港問題開始談判時，何先生即在香港表態："鄧小平先生提出'一國兩制'是可行的，香港唯有保持資本主義制度，才能平穩過渡、繼續繁榮。澳門也一樣。" 1988 年，他當選香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員，同年出任澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員，1993年被選為澳門基本法協進會名譽會長， 1996 年被選為香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員， 1998 年被任命澳門特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員。

青年時代在澳門創業的何先生，對澳門懷有深厚的感情，努力振興澳門經濟。六十年代創業時，他即表示："我希望給澳門帶來嶄新的繁榮局面，促進社會福利，並提高市民的生活水平。"

三十多年來，何先生投巨資，在澳門建酒店、疏航道、造碼頭、辦教育。為了改善澳門交通，六十年代初，他在香港創辦信德集團，主要經營來往港澳的航運，辦起了世界規模最大的噴射船隊。何先生對澳門回歸祖國的前景充滿信心。他參與澳門國際機場和南灣填海工程的建設；出資十億港元修建澳門觀光塔，為澳門回歸增添絢麗的風景線。同時他還在澳門大學出資設立獎學金，為"澳人治澳"培養人才。

為了表達對祖國的感情，八十年代何先生就積極投資上海、天津、廣州等地，支持祖國現代化建設。1990年，由他倡議並出資設立"何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會"，建造"何鴻燊培訓樓"，以培訓航天科技人才。1994-99年，他為建設人民大會堂"澳門廳"積極捐資；1999年3月，在出席第九屆全國政協第二次會議期間，又為北京興建"中華世紀壇"捐資。他的愛國愛澳之舉，獲得廣泛的讚譽。

新華社編輯出版《何鴻燊》畫冊，二百多幅照片四萬餘字，中英文對照，圖文並茂，形象生動。海內外人士從畫冊豐富的內涵中，可以領略何先生的愛國情懷和多彩的人生。

王兆國

王 兆 國

全國政協副主席、中共中央統戰部部長

Foreword

Dr. Stanley Ho enjoys great prestige in Hong Kong and Macau as an entrepreneur. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China. He loves China as much as he loves Hong Kong and Macau. He has contributed positively to the development of the Macau economy and helped promote the return of the territory to the embrace of the Motherland.

No sooner had the Chinese and British governments begun their negotiations on a settlement of the Hong Kong issue in 1982, did Dr. Stanley Ho voice his support for the "one country, two systems" principle. In remarks made in Hong Kong he said, "The 'one country, two systems' principle advanced by Mr. Deng Xiaoping will work. Only by remaining under capitalism will Hong Kong be able to undergo a smooth transition and continue to enjoy prosperity. This will also be true for Macau." In 1988 Dr. Stanley Ho was elected as a member of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, and became a Vice-President of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee. He was elected as an Honorary President of the Association for the Promotion of the Macau Basic Law in 1993 and a member of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong SAR in 1996. In 1998, he was appointed to be a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau SAR.

Dr. Stanley Ho, who started his career as a young man in Macau, has a special affection for the territory and has worked hard to promote the development of its economy. Back in the 1960s when he was making a start, he said, "The purpose is to bring a new prosperity to Macau and improve the welfare and living standard of its citizens."

Over the past three decades, Dr. Stanley Ho has invested enormously in Macau – in the building of hotels, the dredging of navigation channels, the construction of terminals, and the development of education. In the early 1960s, he founded Shun Tak Holdings Limited in Hong Kong which, specializing in shipping between Hong Kong and Macau, now owns the world's largest jetfoil fleet. He is full of confidence in Macau after its return to China. Testifying to this confidence is his involvement in the construction of the Macau International Airport and the Nam Van Lakes project, as well as his investment of HK$1 billion in the building of the Macau Tower, a landmark project for Macau's return to China. He has also started scholarships at the University of Macau to help train people qualified to implement the policy of "Macau people governing Macau".

To show his love for the Motherland and in support of her modernization, Dr. Stanley Ho has, since the 1980s, invested in several major cities in China, including Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou. In 1990 he sponsored and founded the "Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation", and the building of the "Stanley Ho Training Complex" with its astronautics training center. He contributed to the building of the "Macau Hall" in the Great Hall of the People during 1994-1999. While attending the second session of the Ninth National Committee of the CPPCC in March 1999, he donated to the building of the "China Century Monument" in Beijing. For these acts of patriotism, Dr. Stanley Ho has won widespread praise.

Edited and published by Xinhua Publishing House, this Chinese-English album, *Stanley Ho*, with a collection of over 200 photographs and an extensive text of 40,000 words, testifies to Dr. Stanley Ho's patriotic sentiments while mirroring his colorful life, which I am sure will impress readers both inside China and elsewhere.

Wang Zhaoguo

Wang Zhaoguo

Vice-Chairman of the 9th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
Head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

盼歸



情深赤子

盼歸 情深赤子

何鴻燊，是一位享譽港澳的著名實業家，身兼香港信德集團有限公司行政主席、澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司總經理之職。在商界，素以驍勇、足智多謀聞名。

他早年從商，對政治並不熱衷，安於當商人。但是，祖國改革開放所帶來的變化，和即將親眼目睹二十世紀的世界大事 —— 港澳回歸祖國，激發了他的赤子之情，令他一改初衷。從八十年代起，他積極參與了鄧小平倡導的"一國兩制"偉大構想的實踐，滿腔熱情地推動香港與澳門回歸祖國的事業。

"一國兩制"是可行的

1982年，是個不平常的年份：中英兩國政府就香港回歸問題展開了艱苦的談判；鄧小平提出按"一國兩制"收復香港與澳門的主權，這個大膽構想震驚了世界；香港局勢出現波動……

此時，年屆六十的何鴻燊，毅然公開在香港發表演辭："中國首創'一國兩制'，全世界都注目，中國一定會堅守承諾。因為香港太成功了，是中國最美麗的一顆鑽石……，我有信心'一國兩制'會成功。""我在香港出生、澳門創業，我能理解鄧小平先生的偉大決策。香港與澳門只有資本主義制度不變，人心就會安定，局勢就會穩定。"

何鴻燊不僅在"言"，他積極在港澳兩地投資，以"行"表達自己對"一國兩制"的信心。他的表現，對穩定當時的香港局勢起了良好作用。1988年，他當選香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員；同年，又被委任澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員。

1990年，應國家主席楊尚昆之邀，何鴻燊赴京訪問。當時，江澤民總書記也會見了他，向他闡述中國政府對港澳的政策，指出內地離不開港澳，港澳也離不開內地，鼓勵他放心在港澳投資。他藉此機會向中央領導表達了對"一國兩制"的信心。

1993年，他被推選為澳門基本法協進會名譽會長；1996年，任香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員。1998年，在當選第九屆全國政治協商會議常務委員會委員，和被委任為澳門特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員後，他十分高興地説："這是國家和澳門市民對我的信任，我將克盡己責，為澳門市民多做實事，多向中央反映澳門的情況。並且，繼續促進澳門順利回歸祖國。"

澳門明天會更好

在澳門回歸的後過渡期，何鴻燊常常被視作“新聞人物”而被記者們層層“包圍”。他以幽默的談鋒就籌備特區政府、首任特首的人選、澳門回歸後的經濟展望和治安等問題發表看法。他總是不厭其煩地重述“澳門明天會更好”的話題。

“我説香港好，澳門更好。香港回歸祖國後實行了‘一國兩制’，港人自己管理得很好，證實了優越性。澳門回歸後，‘澳人治澳’，一定比現在好，起碼有祖國為後盾，治安就會好得多。”

他對澳門回歸後的“明天”深信不疑。早在九十年代初，何鴻燊就擬定了一項投資額十四億美元的龐大工程 —— 南灣湖計劃，填海一千六百餘萬平方呎的土地，建造住宅、酒店、商店、寫字樓和政府建築物。此項工程完成後，澳門的陸地面積將擴大百分之二十。1998年，在亞洲金融危機嚴重影響澳門旅遊娛樂業的情況下，他又投資十億港元，在南灣填海區修築“澳門觀光塔” —— 全球十大觀光塔之一。塔高338.8米，可眺望澳門、廣東省珠海市及香港大嶼山。同時，毗連觀光塔將建造一座大型“會議及旅遊娛樂中心”。他希望，觀光塔作為澳門回歸後的新景點，能拓展旅遊多元化，帶動其它產業的發展，也為開創新紀元的澳門，增添一座美妙的標誌。

他盼望澳門回歸祖國後，與香港、廣東聯手，依托內地提供的龐大市場和廉價勞動力，把珠江三角洲建設成為一個前景不可估量的東方巨型經濟帶。他深信：“廿一世紀的珠江三角洲肯定成為中國通向世界的經濟之窗。1970年，我目睹美國三藩市灣的發展，嘆為觀止。孰不料今天的珠江三角洲，發展得更為迅速，規模更為龐大。”

投資內地支援“四化”

中國實行改革開放後，熱誠歡迎港澳同胞、海外華人投資內地，加快社會主義現代化建設。何鴻燊在八十年代就把投資棋盤作了調整：將百多億人民幣陸續投向了內地，支持“四化”。他還在全國政協會議上為“四化”獻計獻策，提出了八條發展農業的建設性意見，如切實保護環境、加大農業投資力度、制止亂佔耕地等。

他先後設立上海中區地產有限公司、上海鴻藝房地產發展有限公司、上海華天房地產發展有限公司、天津和信及華信商廈有限公司、廣州信德房地產有限公司、廣州麓湖高爾夫球鄉村俱樂部、江門五邑高爾夫球場娛樂有限公司等。投資天津，開辦保險公司；參與小白樓地區商用樓宅建設。在南海、廣州黃埔發展商業與住宅大廈，投資興建廣州麓湖十八洞高爾夫球場及度假村。貸款珠海市人民政府，興建天海樓度假村。在上海，興建上海城、上海中區廣場等，並在黃埔江上經營擁有五百個座位的上海海龍海鮮舫。

何鴻燊還出巨資，用於內地的項目開發、扶貧賑災等慈善事業，以及促進港澳與內地的文化交流活動。1990年，出於對祖國"科教興國"國策的支持，由他倡議並出資設立"何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會"，93年又出資在河北省廊房市建造"何鴻燊培訓樓"，95年落成，用於航天科技研究人才的培養。他捐資興建珠海體育中心、廣州藝術博物館；資助廣東省開展"國際消除貧困年"的除貧資金；多次賑災，表達對內地災區人民"血濃於水"之情。他還資助"健康快車"，一列由一群熱心的香港人為紀念香港回歸贈予內地同胞的火車醫院，專為內地貧困地區的白內障失明人士提供免費手術。

1994至99年，他為建設北京人民大會堂"澳門廳"數度捐資；1999年3月，又率先出資三百萬美元，支持北京興建"中華世紀壇"，表達對新世紀來臨的祝願。

何鴻燊熱心支持祖國"四化"建設，榮譽也接踵而來。他被譽為廣州市及內地多個城市的榮譽市民，並獲廣州市"傑出貢獻獎"。出任的榮譽社會職務，更是枚不勝舉。



Son of China: For the Return of Macau and Hong Kong

Stanley Ho, an outstanding entrepreneur, enjoys high prestige in both Hong Kong and Macau. As Group Executive Chairman of Shun Tak Holdings Limited and Managing Director of Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, S.A.R.L.(STDM), he is renowned for his courage and resolution, wisdom and resourcefulness in business circles.

Having devoted himself to business, Stanley Ho showed little interest in politics in his early years, as he was content to be a businessman. However, the great changes in the wake of China's reform and the two important events of the 20th century – the return of Hong Kong and Macau to China – aroused his deep love for the Motherland and changed his attitude towards politics. Since the 1980s, he has become actively involved in the practice of the great principle of "one country, two systems" put forth by Deng Xiaoping, and has made an earnest effort to promote the return of Hong Kong and Macau to the Motherland.

"One Country, Two Systems": A Practical Principle

1982 was an eventful year. It was in this year that the Chinese and British governments started the arduous diplomatic negotiations on the issue of Hong Kong's return to China. The late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping proposed China to resume exercise of her sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macau according to the principle of "one country, two systems", a creative concept that excited the world. And the situation of Hong Kong began to fluctuate ...

At that time, Stanley Ho, approaching 60, delivered a speech in Hong Kong, saying, "China initiated the principle of 'one country, two systems', which has attracted the world's attention. I am sure China will keep her promise. Hong Kong is such a success that it has become the most beautiful diamond of China ... I am firmly confident that the principle of 'one country, two systems' will prove to be a success." "I was born in Hong Kong, and started my career in Macau. I can fully understand Deng Xiaoping's great policy. Only with the capitalist system remaining intact can the people be at ease and social stability be maintained in Hong Kong and Macau."

Stanley Ho's confidence in the principle of "one country, two systems" is manifested not only in words, but also in deeds. He has actively invested in Hong Kong and Macau, and helped stabilize the situation of Hong Kong at that time. In 1988 he was elected as a member of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR). In the same year he was appointed to be a Vice-President of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee.

At the invitation of Yang Shangkun, President of the People's Republic of China, Stanley Ho visited Beijing in 1990. During his stay in Beijing, Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, met with him and elaborated to him on the Chinese Government's policy concerning Hong Kong and Macau. Jiang pointed out that Hong Kong and Macau are indispensable parts of China. Jiang also told him not to worry and encouraged him to continue to invest in Hong Kong and Macau. On his part, Stanley Ho expressed to the Chinese leaders his confidence in the principle of "one country, two systems".

In 1993 Stanley Ho was elected as an Honorary President of the Association for the Promotion of the Macau Basic Law. In 1996 he was appointed to be a member of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong SAR. After being elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and appointed to be a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau SAR in 1998, he said, "I wish to thank the Chinese Government and the Macau people for their trust in me. I will try my best to serve the people of Macau, and keep the Central Government better informed of Macau's situation, while remaining dedicated to the promotion of Macau's return to the Motherland."

Macau: A Better Tomorrow

In the latter half of the transitional period preceding Macau's return, Stanley Ho was a welcome figure in press circles. He gave his views in witty remarks on topics like the preparation of the Macau SAR Government, the candidates for the first Chief Executive of

the Macau SAR Government, the prospects of Macau's post-handover economy and public security. He is never tired of repeating the theme that "the future of Macau will be even better".

"Hong Kong remains stable and prosperous after the handover. I am sure that Macau will be even better. After the handover, Hong Kong has been run by Hong Kong people, following the principle of 'one country, two systems', and has proved to be a success. Macau will follow suit after its return to the Motherland, and I believe that with a strong China as its backup, Macau will enjoy a better situation than the present, and public security will improve considerably."

Stanley Ho is full of confidence in Macau's "tomorrow" after its return. Early in the 1990s, he devised a plan for a giant reclamation project – the Nam Van Lakes project. This US$1.4 billion waterfront reclamation project will provide 16 million square feet of residential, retail, hotel, office and government blocks. Upon completion, it will increase the total landmass of the enclave by 20%. Despite the adverse impact of the Asian financial crisis on Macau's tourism in 1998, Stanley Ho invested HK$1 billion to build the Macau Tower – one of the ten grandest sightseeing and telecommunications towers in the world – on the reclaimed land of the Nam Van Lakes area. With a height of 338.8 meters, the tower will allow the visitors at the top to have a spectacular view of Macau, Zhuhai in Guangdong Province, and Lantau Island in Hong Kong. Adjacent to the Tower will be a Convention and Exhibition Center. He hopes that the Macau Tower, a new tourist spot, will help diversify Macau's tourism, while adding a wonderful landmark to the enclave in the new millennium.

It is Stanley Ho's hope that Macau, after its return to the Motherland, will join hands with Hong Kong and Guangdong Province to turn the Pearl River Delta into a giant economic belt in the East, by taking advantage of the great potential and the cheap labor force of the Chinese market. He firmly believes that the Pearl River Delta will become a window on China for the world in the 21st century. As he once said, "In 1970, I was amazed by the development of the San Francisco Bay in the United States. I could never anticipate then that the Pearl River Delta today would have grown even faster and on a much larger scale."

Contributions to China's Modernization

Since its Open Door Policy, China has earnestly encouraged Hong Kong, Macau and overseas Chinese to invest in the Mainland, in order to help speed up the modernization process. In the mid 1980s, Stanley Ho revised his investment plan and put in over RMB10 billion in China to support the modernization drive. During the sessions of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, he put up proposals on the development of agriculture, which include the protection of environment, the increase of investment in agriculture, and the prohibition of illegal occupation of arable land.

He has successively set up a number of companies in the Mainland: Shanghai Central Land Estate Limited, Shanghai Hongyi Real Estate Development Company Limited, Shanghai Hua Tin Property Developments Company Limited, Tianjin Hexin and Huaxin Trade Mansion Company Limited, Guangzhou Shun Tak Real Estate Limited, Guangzhou Luhu Golf and Country Club, as well as Jiangmen Wu Yi Golf Course and Entertainment Company Limited. In Tianjin, apart from the insurance business, he has also been involved in a commercial building project in the Xiaobailou area. In Guangdong, investments include the building of commercial and residential blocks in Nanhai and Guangzhou's Huangpu district, and the 18-hole Guangzhou Luhu Golf Course and Clubhouse. Loans have also been granted to the Municipal Government of Zhuhai to build the Tianhailou Villa Complex. In Shanghai, he has invested in the development of the Shanghai Plaza and Shanghai Central Plaza, and operates the 500-seat Shanghai Sea Palace on the Huangpu River.

Stanley Ho has donated generously to charitable causes in the Mainland, which include aiding the poor, relieving victims of natural calamities, and promoting cultural exchanges among China, Macau and Hong Kong. To support the policy of "rejuvenating China by developing science and education", he initiated and sponsored the founding of the "Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation" in 1990. In 1993 he funded the building of the "Stanley Ho Training Complex" in Langfang, Hebei Province, which was completed in 1995, to train qualified scientists and researchers for China's aerospace industry. He has also donated to the construction of the Zhuhai Sports Center and the Guangzhou Art Museum; provided

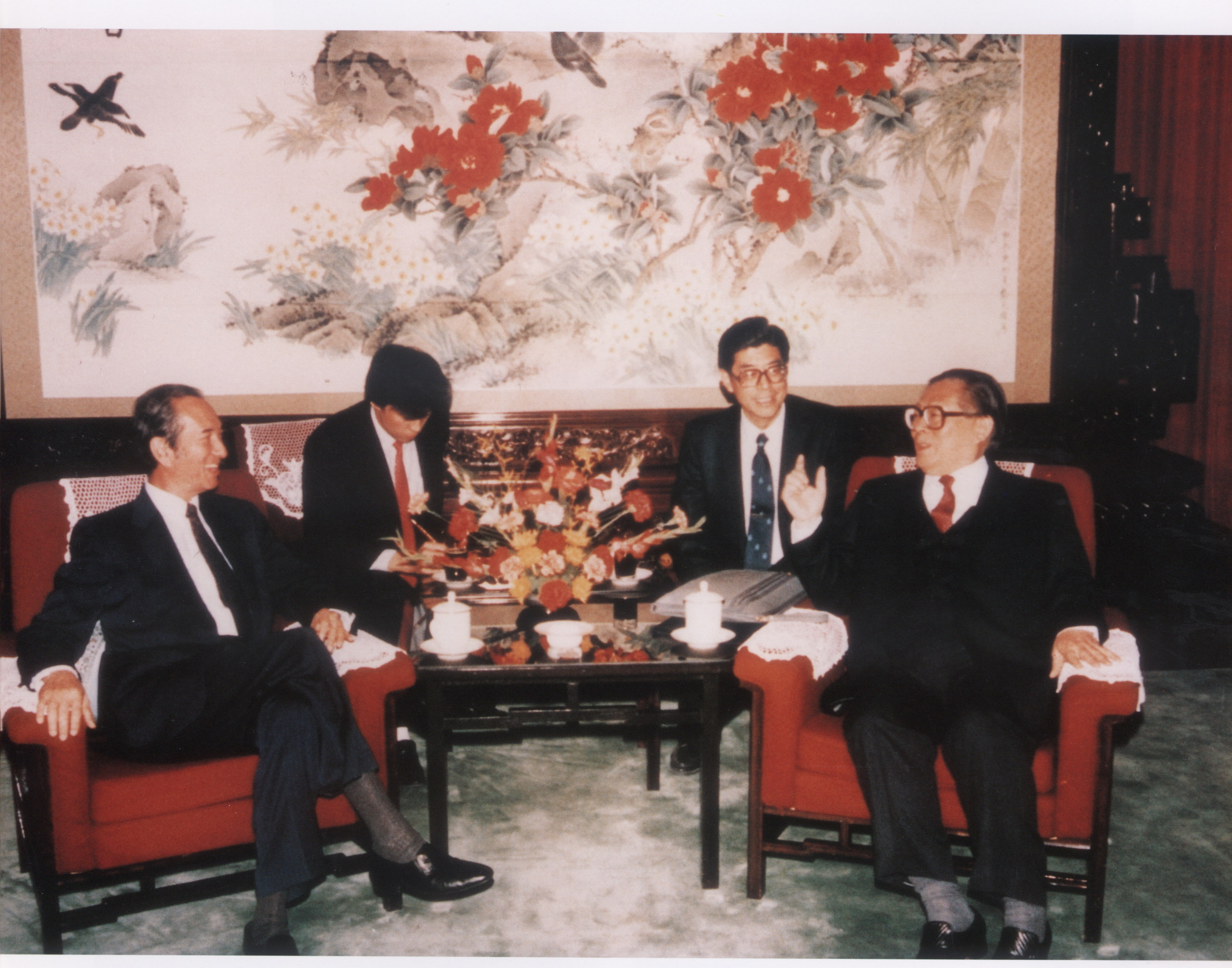
financial assistance to Guangdong Province to launch the "International Year for the Eradication of Poverty" in 1996; and helped relieve flood victims on many occasions, which once again proves that "blood is thicker than water". On top of all these, he subsidized the "Lifeline Express" – a train hospital donated by Hong Kong to the Mainland in commemoration of the handover of Hong Kong. This train offers free cataract extractions to people in poverty-stricken areas of China. To welcome Macau's return to China, Stanley Ho donated to the building of the "Macau Hall" in the Great Hall of the People during 1994-1999. In March 1999 he took the lead in donating US$3 million to build the "China Century Monument" in Beijing to express his good wishes for the upcoming new century.

Stanley Ho's warmhearted support for the modernization drive of China has been rewarded with honorary citizenships from various cities, including the Honorable Citizenship and "Outstanding Achievement" award from Guangzhou City. Stanley Ho is also renowned for his active participation in community activities and has been bestowed with numerous honorary posts in years past.



一九八八年十月二十六日，中國黨和國家領導人鄧小平、楊尚昆、李鵬、萬里、李先念等在北京人民大會堂親切接見出席中華人民共和國澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會第一次會議的委員。圖為鄧小平與何鴻燊副主任委員握手。

Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li and Li Xiannian met with members attending the 1st meeting of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee on October 26, 1988. Photo shows Deng Xiaoping shaking hands with Stanley Ho, the Committee's Vice-President.



一九九〇年四月十日，中共中央總書記江澤民在北京中南海會見澳門基本法起草委員會副主任委員、信德集團有限公司行政主席何鴻燊。

Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with Stanley Ho, Vice-President of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee and Executive Chairman of Shun Tak Holdings Limited. The photo was taken on April 10, 1990 in Zhongnanhai, Beijing.



一九九〇年四月九日，中國國家主席楊尚昆在北京人民大會堂會見何鴻燊。

Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Stanley Ho in the Great Hall of the People, Beijing, on April 9, 1990.

一九八七年四月十三日，與澳督馬俊賢一起出席中葡聯合聲明簽字儀式。

Shaking hands with Macau Governor Pinto Machado, in celebration of the signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on April 13, 1987.





與中國國務院港澳辦主任、澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員魯平在一起（1992）

With Lu Ping, Director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and Vice-President of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee, in 1992.



一九九二年三月八日，出席澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會第八次全體會議。

At the 8th plenary meeting of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee on March 8, 1992.



一九八七年四月十三日，中國國家主席李先念（前排右七）接見出席中葡聯合聲明簽字儀式的澳門觀禮團。前排左七為國務院港澳辦主任姬鵬飛，前排右三為何鴻燊。

Chinese President Li Xiannian (7th from right in the front row) met with a Macau delegation at the signing ceremony of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Macau Issue on April 13, 1987. The 7th from left in the front row is Ji Pengfei, Director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, and the 3rd from right in the front row is Stanley Ho.





一九九三年一月十五日，出席在北京舉行的澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會第九次全體會議。

At the 9th plenary meeting of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee held in Beijing on January 15, 1993.



與全國人大常委會委員長喬石在一起（1993）

With Qiao Shi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1993.



澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會部分委員合影，左起馬萬祺、姬鵬飛、阿沛•阿旺晉美、何鴻燊和何厚鏵（1993）

Members of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee: (from left to right) Ma Man Kei, Ji Pengfei, Ngapoi Ngawang Jime, Stanley Ho and Edmund Ho Hau Wah (1993)



一九九三年五月十四日，歡迎澳門基本法內地草委代表團。

At a reception in honor of a delegation of the Macau SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee from the Mainland on May 14, 1993.



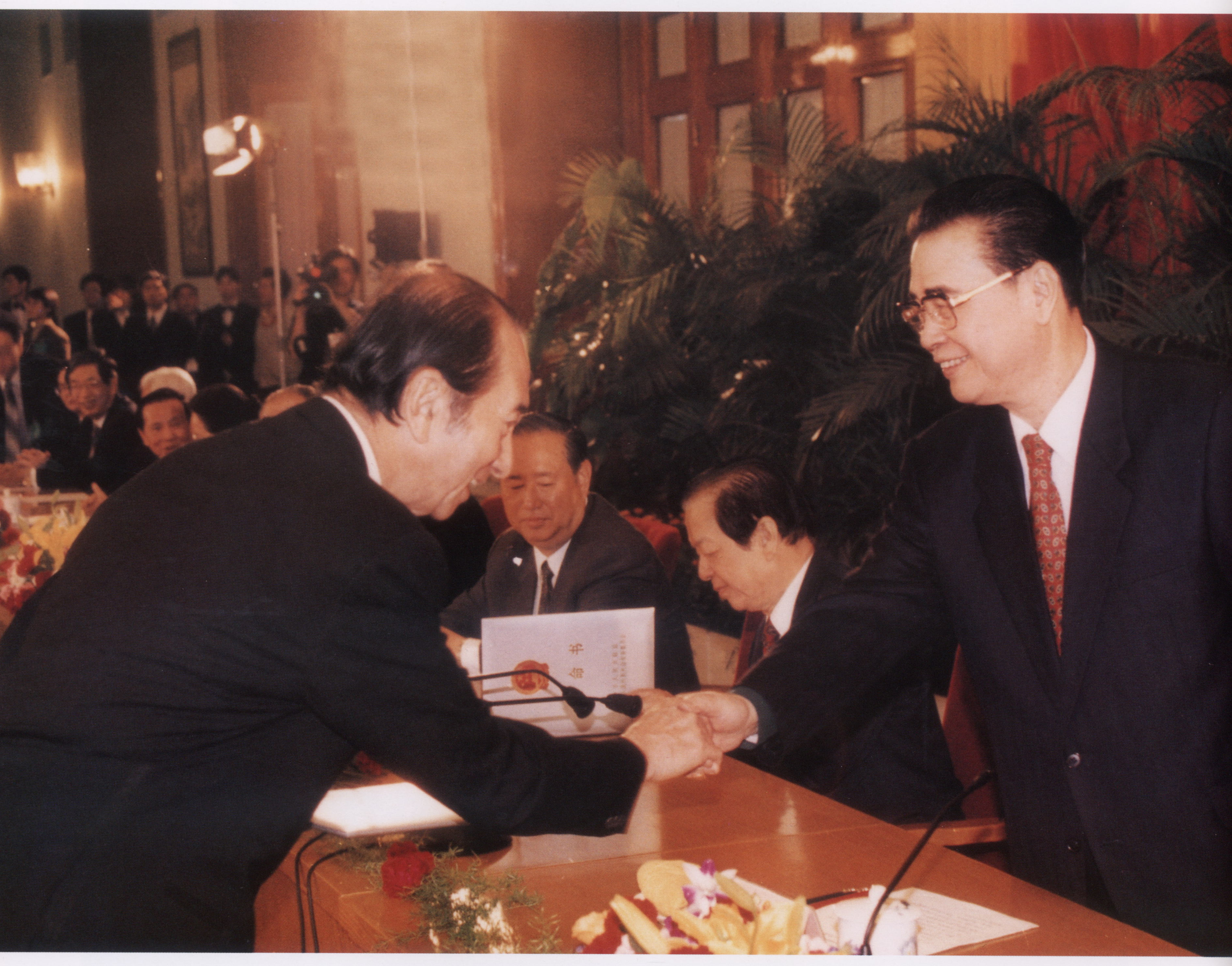
一九九八年五月四日，在澳門特別行政區第一次籌委會主任會議舉行前接受記者採訪。

With the press before the opening of the first meeting of the Presidents of the Macau SAR Preparatory Committee on May 4, 1998.



一九九八年五月六日，在澳門回歸倒計時牌揭幕式上。前右二為澳門特別行政區籌委會副主任委員曹其真；前右三為澳門特別行政區籌委會副主任委員何厚鏵。

At a ceremony on May 6, 1998 to inaugurate the countdown placard for Macau's return, with Susana Chou (2nd from right in the front) and Edmund Ho Hau Wah (3rd from right in the front), Vice-Presidents of the Macau SAR Preparatory Committee.



在澳門特別行政區籌備委員會成立大會上，接受全國人大常委會委員長李鵬頒發的澳門特區籌委會副主任委員任命書（1998）

Stanley Ho receiving from NPC Chairman Li Peng a letter of appointment that certifies him as a Vice-President of the Preparatory Committee for the Macau SAR. The photo was taken during the inauguration of the Committee in 1998.



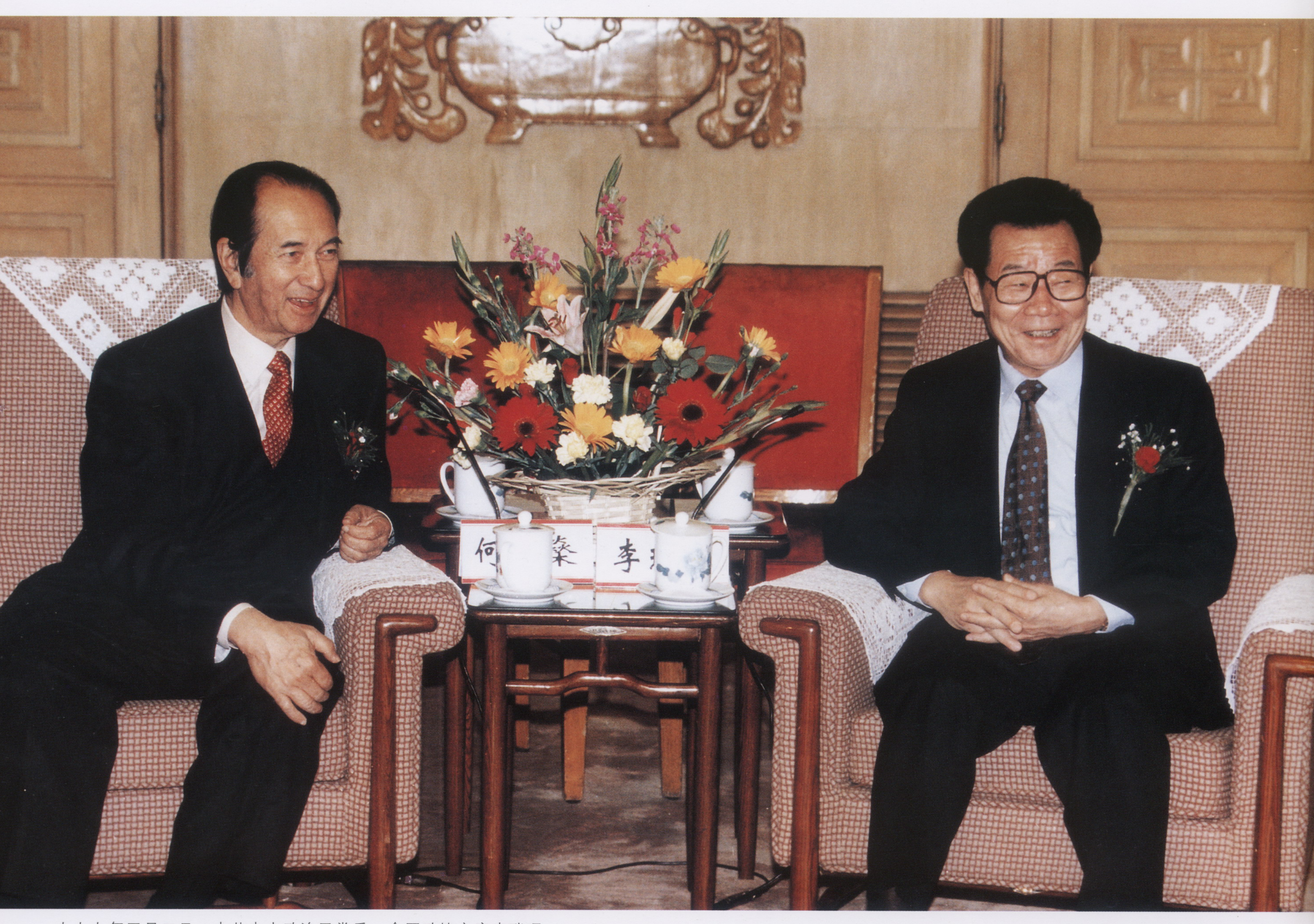
在天安門"中國政府對澳門恢復行使主權倒計時牌"前（1999）

In front of the "Countdown Placard for Macau's Return" in Tian'anmen Square (1999)



北京人民大會堂前 (1999)
In front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing (1999)





一九九九年三月二日，中共中央政治局常委、全國政協主席李瑞環親切會見何鴻燊。

A cordial meeting with Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, on March 2, 1999.



一九九九年三月二日，在澳門特別行政區籌備委員會第六次全體會議上，與國務院副總理、籌委會主任委員錢其琛在一起。

With Qian Qichen, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Macau SAR Preparatory Committee, during the 6th plenary meeting of the Committee on March 2, 1999.



與中共中央統戰部部長、全國政協副主席王兆國會面（1999）

Meeting with Wang Zhaoguo, Director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, in 1999.



一九九九年三月三日，出席全國政協九屆二次會議開幕式。

Attending the opening ceremony of the 2nd session of the 9th CPPCC National Committee on March 3, 1999.



與中國國務院港澳辦主任廖暉一起出席澳門特別行政區第一屆推選委員會第二次全體會議（1999）

Photo shows Stanley Ho and Liao Hui, Director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Offices, at the 2nd plenary meeting of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Macau SAR in 1999.



全國政協秘書長鄭萬通訪澳時參觀澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司設施（1999）

Zheng Wantong, Secretary General of the CPPCC National Committee, visited a STDM facility on a visit to Macau in 1999.



出席新華社澳門分社慶祝國慶四十八周年酒會(1997)。前左二、左三為社長王啟人伉儷，前右四、右三為澳督韋奇立伉儷。

At a reception hosted by the Macau Branch of Xinhua News Agency to mark the 48th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China in 1997. Photo shows Wang Qiren, Director of Xinhua News Agency and Mrs. Wang (2nd and 3rd from left in the front) and Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira and Mrs. Vieira (4th and 3rd from right in the front).



出席為迎接澳門回歸舉辦的"中國當代著名書畫家作品邀請展"(1997)。左三何厚鏵，左四澳門市政執委會主席麥健智，左五新華社澳門分社副社長宗光耀，左七全國政協副秘書長趙善明。

At an exhibition of Chinese painting and calligraphy for the Macau handover in 1997. Photo shows Stanley Ho with Edmund Ho Hau Wah (3rd from left); Jose Luis de Sales Marques (4th from left), Chairman of the Macau Municipal Council; Zong Guangyao, Deputy Director of the Macau Branch of Xinhua News Agency (5th from left); and Zhao Shanming, Deputy Secretary General of the National Committee of CPPCC (7th from left).



一九九九年四月二十四日，主持澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司主辦的'99迎回歸娛樂場員工太極拳錦標賽開幕式並致辭。

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the '99 Taiji Boxing Championships organized by STDM on April 24, 1999. The event was held to promote Macau's return to China.

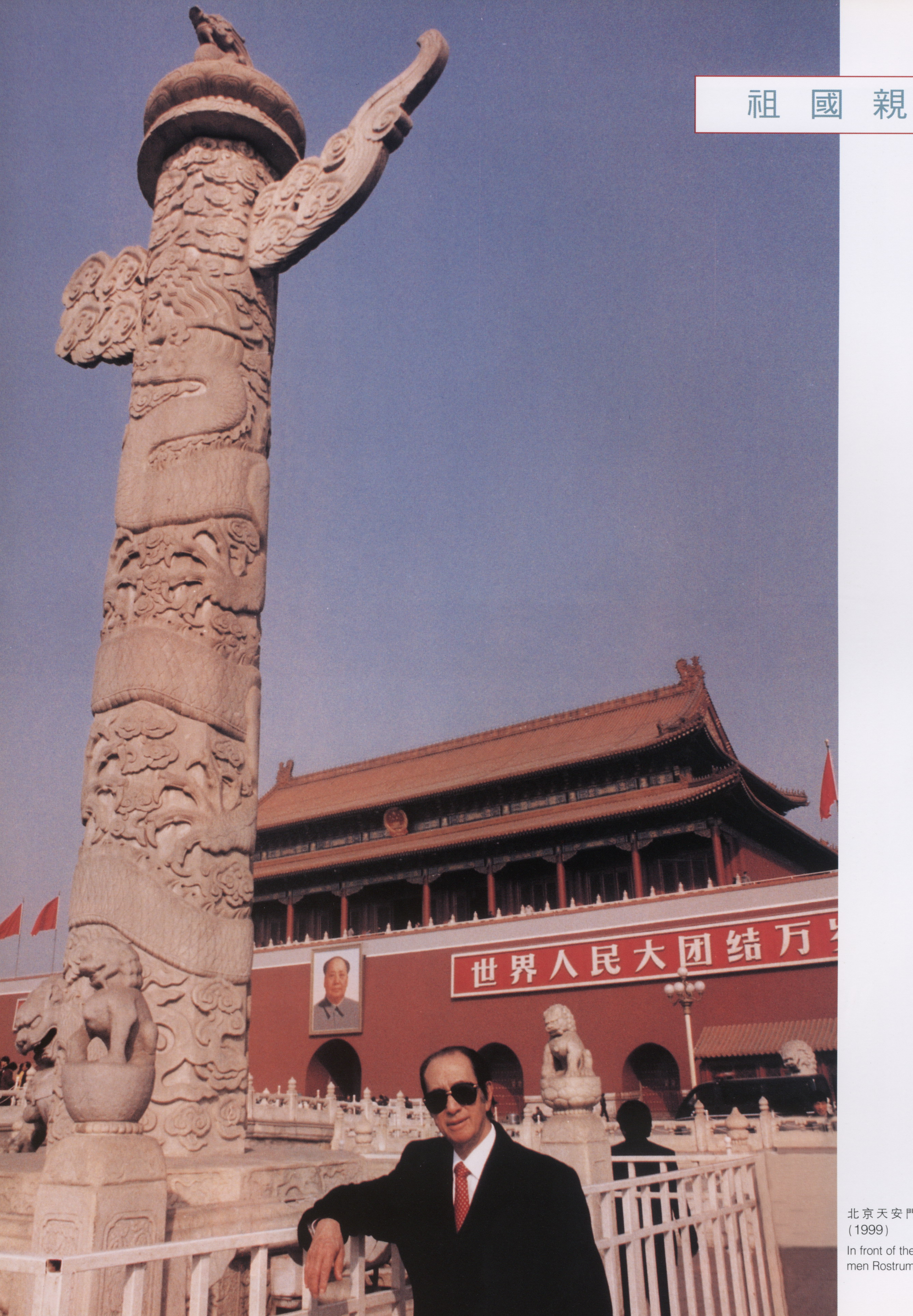


一九九九年五月十五日，澳門特別行政區籌備委員會主任委員會議成員與全體推選委員合照。

Photo taken on May 15, 1999 at the meeting of the Macau SAR Preparatory Committee and the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Macau SAR.


國
第三次全體會議


一國兩制



北京天安門前留影
(1999)

In front of the Tian'an-men Rostrum (1999)



参加内地出口商品洽談會（1986）

At a Mainland trade fair (1986)



出席香港中旅集團大廈落成典禮。右一為香港中旅集團副董事長兼總經理馬志民（1987）

At a ceremony inaugurating the Hong Kong China Travel Service House, with Ma Zhimin, Vice-Chairman and General Manager of CTS, in 1987.



一九九六年十二月六日"北京名人藝術作品展"開幕酒會。

At the opening ceremony of an exhibition by Beijing Master Artists on December 6, 1996.



一九九〇年四月四日至十一日，應中華人民共和國航空航天工業部和中國國際友好聯絡會的邀請，與航空航天工業部副部長劉紀原進行會談，並簽署會談紀要。左起第三人是航空航天工業部副部長王禮恆，右起第二人是新華社澳門分社副社長宗光耀。

April 4-11, 1990. At the invitation of the Ministry of Aerospace Industry and the China Association for International Friendship Liaison, Stanley Ho met with Liu Jiyuan, Vice-Minister of the Ministry. Photo also shows Wang Liheng (3rd from left), Vice-Minister of the Ministry, and Zong Guangyao (2nd from right), Deputy Director of the Macau Branch of Xinhua News Agency.



一九九一年十二月二日至三日，出席由“何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會”資助、中國宇航學會主辦的“91 海內外華人航天科技研討會”。參加者有中、美、法、新加坡、馬來西亞、泰國、印度尼西亞、香港及臺灣等九個國家和地區的華裔航天專家等一百餘人。

At the “91 Astronautics Symposium for the Chinese Community” funded by the “Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation” and hosted by the China Aerospace Society. The event took place on December 2-3, 1991, with the participation of more than 100 experts of Chinese origin from China, the United States, France, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Taiwan.



一九九三年四月二十日，出席航天科技人才培訓中心—“何鴻燊培訓樓”奠基儀式。

At the foundation stone laying ceremony of the “Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Complex” on April 20, 1993.



出席新華社澳門分社慶祝中華人民共和國成立四十周年酒會。右五爲周鼎社長。（1989）

At a reception hosted by the Macau Branch of Xinhua News Agency, with Director Zhou Ding (5th from right), in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of PRC in 1989.



一九九五年十月一日，在香港工商界慶祝中華人民共和國成立四十六周年酒會上。

At a reception on October 1,1995 hosted by the industrial and commercial sectors of Hong Kong in celebration of the 46th Anniversary of PRC.



一九九六年十二月二十日，被聘為中國紅十字基金會名譽會長，並接受中國紅十字基金會榮譽會長宋平頒發的聘書。右一為中國紅十字會會長錢正英，左一為中國紅十字基金會名譽會長錢信忠。

Stanley Ho was made an Honorary President of the China Red Cross Foundation on December 20,1996. Photo shows Ho receiving a letter of appointment from Song Ping, Honorary President of CRCF, in the presence of CRCF President Qian Zhengying (1st from right) and CRCF Honorary President Qian Xinzhong (1st from left).



被中國暨南大學聘爲名譽教授並獲贈禮，右一爲暨大校長劉懷仁（1997）

Stanley Ho was made an Honorary Professor by Jinan University, Guangdong Province, in 1997, in the presence of its President Liu Huairen (1st from right).



一九九七年十一月二十三日，與出席亞太經濟合作會議的中國國家主席江澤民合影於加拿大溫哥華。

With Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Vancouver, Canada on November 23, 1997 while Jiang was attending the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit.





一九九七年十一月二十三日，在加拿大溫哥華市政府主辦的亞太經濟合作會議迎賓晚會上與中國國家主席江澤民在一起。

With President Jiang Zemin on November 23, 1997 at the Vancouver Gala '97 in honor of the APEC summit.



一九九七年十一月十四日，出席中國長征三號乙火箭再次成功發射/亞太二號Ｒ衛星成功定點開通祝酒會。

At a reception on November 14, 1997 in celebration of the successful launching of APSTAR-IIR by using a Long March-IIIB carrier rocket.



一九九八年八月十四日，為内地水災地區捐款。右為新華社澳門分社社長王啟人。

Presenting a cheque to Wang Qiren, Director of the Macau Branch of Xinhua News Agency, in aid of the flood victims in the Mainland, on August 14, 1998.



一九九八年十二月五日，在香港府邸接待造訪的中國嵩山少林寺主持釋永信（左一）

With Abbot Shi Yong Xin of the Shaolin Temple on Mt. Songshan, Henan Province on December 5, 1998 in Stanley Ho's residence in Hong Kong.



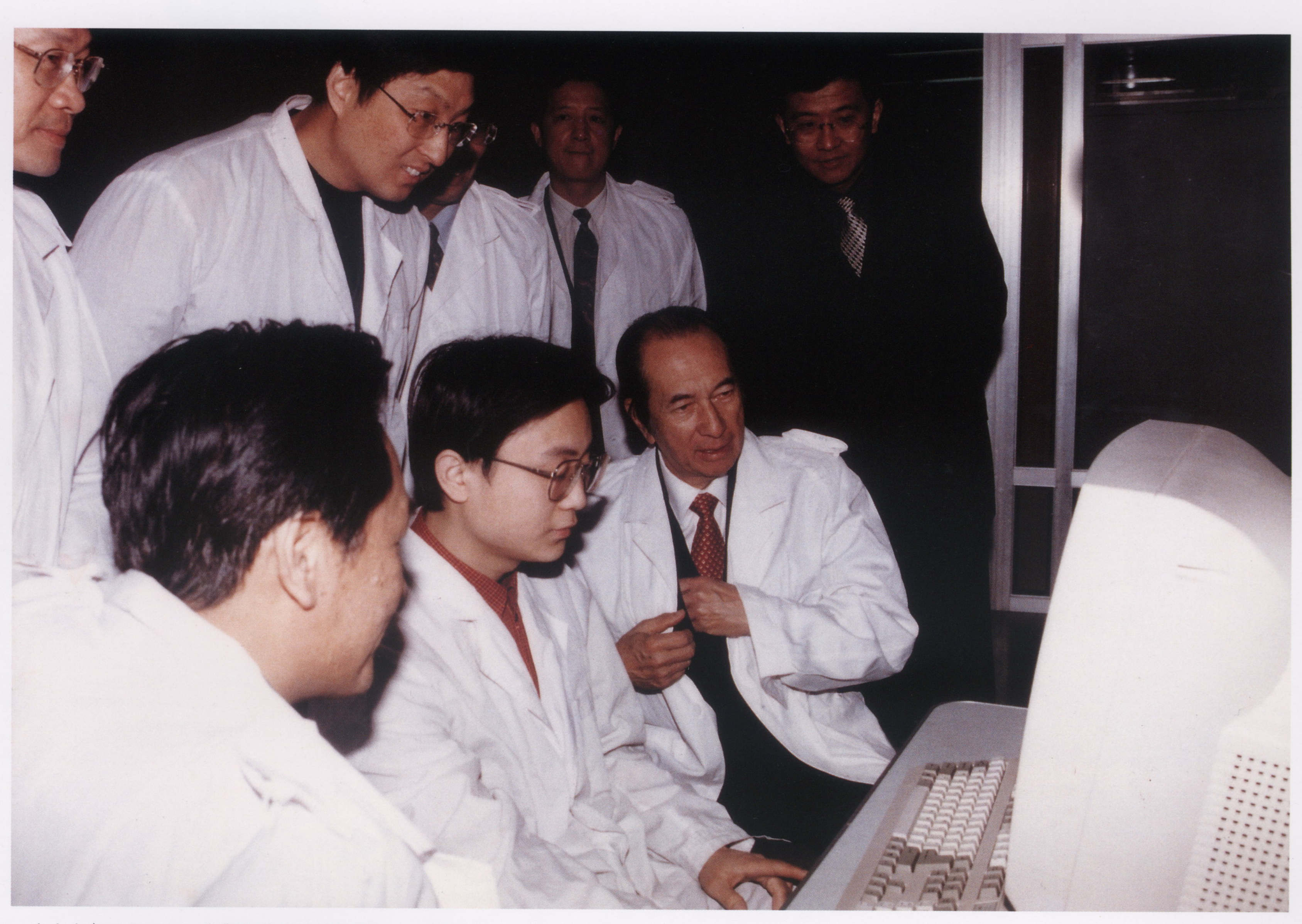
一九九八年九月，贊助中國人民解放軍軍樂團訪港澳演出。演出前接受軍樂團贈送的何鴻燊肖像紀念品。

The People's Liberation Army Military Band of China presented to Stanley Ho a souvenir portrait as a token of thanks for his sponsorship of their performances in Hong Kong and Macau in September 1998.



一九九九年三月二日，出席向北京“中華世紀壇”捐款的捐贈儀式。全國政協主席李瑞環（中排右三）、全國政協副主席、中共中央統戰部部長王兆國（中排右四）在場。

At a ceremony on March 2, 1999 to donate to the building of the "China Century Monument" in Beijing. Also present were Li Ruihuan, Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and Wang Zhaoguo, Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and Director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.



一九九九年三月三日，參觀新華通訊社計算機中心儲備庫。

Visiting Xinhua News Agency's computer center in Beijing on March 3, 1999.



創業



振興濠江

創業 振興濠江

澳門，昔日的濠江漁村，是何鴻燊的創業之地。在這塊與之結下半個多世紀情緣的土地上，留下了他艱辛的足蹟、成功的喜悅，紀錄了他為建設澳門國際都市、振興澳門經濟作出的奉獻。

二渡濠江創業

何鴻燊初次抵澳，是第二次世界大戰期間的1941年，日軍進攻華南，香港淪陷。這位19歲的香港大學三年級學生，初生牛犢不怕虎，口袋裏揣著十元港幣，闖到澳門謀生。

他在一家由中、葡、日三方合資的聯昌公司當秘書。當時的澳門是中立區，逃難者大批湧入，人口暴增至五十多萬，聯昌經營糧油日用品，獲利甚豐。為了能與葡萄牙、日本人打交道，懂得中英雙語的何鴻燊，白天工作，晚上苦學葡、日語言。他能通四國語言，自然備受老闆器重，當了一年秘書，就被提升為公司合夥人。1943年，他從聯昌分得一百萬澳門幣(一百澳門幣約合九十七港元)的花紅，這在當時月薪僅三、四十元的澳門人眼中，真是個天文數字。

二次大戰結束後，何鴻燊在澳門開始自立門戶，從事航運、金融、貿易等。至1953年，他返回故里香港時，身家已達二百多萬港元。他的首次澳門創業，最大的收獲就是見了世面，在商海中初試拳腳。

何鴻燊做夢也未曾想到，不惑之年第二次赴澳門創業，是為競投博彩專營權 —— 一個自己從不嗜好的行業。

澳門博彩業興起於十九世紀中葉。 1847 年，澳門政府宣佈博彩合法化，當時，全澳門的"番攤館"多達二百多家。1961年，澳門政府頒佈新的承投博彩條例，博彩專營權公開競投。何鴻燊躍躍欲試，僅以高出對手一萬七千澳門幣中標。但何鴻燊投標成功的主要原因，是他作出了有利於澳門發展的承諾。

無煙支柱產業

澳門是個原來不到二十平方公里的彈丸之地，沒有任何值得一提的自然資源，也沒有像樣的產業。唯一的優勢是毗鄰香港和中國內地。如何使澳門繁榮興旺起來，一直是何鴻燊以及許多澳門人冥思苦想的問題。

1962年，何鴻燊創建"澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司"。他想把旅遊與博彩娛樂作為孿生行業，互相提攜，形成足以在澳門打天下的無煙支柱產業。

何鴻燊開始在死水一潭的小漁港大興土木，建起了堪與澳門著名歷史景點大三巴牌坊相媲美的葡京酒店，還修馬路、造港口、搞運輸。建築風格各異的酒店和娛樂場也陸續誕生。澳門經他一番大整修，遊客源源不斷。從六十年代初的每年一百餘萬人次，至1996年創下入境遊客八百一十五萬的最高紀錄。其中大部份遊客，是專程到何鴻燊屬下的娛樂場、賽馬會、賽狗會等處消遣。一個小小都市，竟能吸引超過自身人口二十餘倍的遊客，這不能不説是個奇蹟。

遊客逐年增多，酒店、飲食、百貨、出租車等服務行業隨之興起。八十年代起，一些中資企業紛紛來到澳門投資，澳門開始出現高樓鱗次櫛比的景象。其中，百分之六十的五星級酒店隸屬澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司，路環的威斯汀酒店，還是港澳地區唯一附有十八洞高爾夫球場的酒店。

何鴻燊希望澳門的旅遊業與香港一樣，成為無煙支柱產業。為此，他除了增建酒店、娛樂場等旅遊設施外，還充份利用澳門中西文化合璧的特色，積極發展文化旅遊項目。如營建堪稱亞洲一絕的觀光塔；正在構想中的氹仔海洋公園，將是一座中西多元文化交匯的主題公園。他還與澳門政府旅遊司聯手，在世界各地推廣澳門，資助澳門舉辦國際性旅遊文化活動，如澳門格蘭披士大賽車、國際音樂節、國際藝術節、高爾夫球公開賽等。

澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司上交的博彩税逐年遞增，1997年，已佔澳門政府財政年度收入的百分之六十。資料顯示，僅 1998 年，政府收入的博彩税就高達四十七億澳門幣。

1993年頒佈的澳門特別行政區基本法，明確規定澳門特別行政區，可根據本地整體利益，自行制定旅遊娛樂業政策。這表明博彩業仍將是澳門特區政府的主要財政來源。1986年，澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司的博彩專營權續約十五年，1997年經中葡聯合聯絡小組正式簽署協議，確認其順延至 2001 年的有效性。

澳門從一個蕭條的小漁港，變成如今蜚聲海內外的旅遊勝地，是與廣大澳門人的辛勤勞動、艱苦創業分不開的。其中，何鴻燊創辦的旅遊博彩業所作的貢獻也是有目共睹。他以博彩娛樂業，推動了澳門的旅遊、金融、地產等經濟的發展。

何鴻燊認為，旅遊娛樂事業不僅在過去和現在，將來仍是澳門最有發展潛力的事業。因此，在新世紀來臨時，他將會致力於博彩業的專業化、現代化和規範化，進一步促進旅遊業的多元化。

承諾 —— 振興經濟

在澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司成立當日，何鴻燊向澳門人民許下了諾言：“我們最終目的，是要給澳門帶來嶄新的繁榮局面，促進社會福利和提高市民的生活水平。”“除了博彩專利稅之外，所有的博彩收入，最少百分之十作為慈善用途，而其餘之贏利也會用之於澳門，以發展社會經濟。”

三十七年過去了，何鴻燊的承諾一一得到兑現，還主動承擔了合約之外的都市化建設及民生福利項目。多年來，他用於都市建設和大型基建項目的資金約近百億澳門幣，每年捐資社會福利、文化藝術、醫療衛生和教育的費用，不少於五千萬澳門幣。

改善市容和市民的居住環境，是何鴻燊一項重要承諾。六十年代起，他負責疏浚航道，購置龐大的挖泥船隊，每年耗資一億澳門幣，天天挖泥不止，不僅保持了澳門內航道與外港的暢通，還把位於珠江出口處的南灣 —— 長年淤塞而形成的一片廢灘，變成煥然一新的黃金地段。七、八十年代為發展澳門半島新口岸區，他在澳門台山興建一千多個住宅單位，供原居民遷徙。九十年代投資開發的南灣填海區，將為澳門市民提供一個集商業、文化、住宅為一體的現代化新區。

完善交通網絡，是他對澳門社會的又一承諾。他在香港建立船務公司，專門負責管理港澳之間的海上航道，從一天幾班至今日二十四小時通航，全年三百六十五天不間斷。九十年代又開設直升機服務，從香港飛澳門不到二十分鐘。為了改善市內交通，他投資興建第二座跨越澳門半島與氹仔之間海域的新澳氹大橋，為亞洲最長的橋樑之一。

他參與了澳門絕大部分的大型工程建設。除投資興建新澳氹大橋、新口岸外港碼頭和路環貨櫃碼頭外，他還投資二十多億澳門幣，興建澳門國際機場，是機場專營公司第二大股東。該機場已開通二十多條航線，1998年的客運量達二百多萬人次。由他承擔五億澳門幣建築費的澳門文化中心，1999年3月啓用時，澳督韋奇立讚揚説：“澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司及何鴻燊博士對這一計劃的實現，功不可沒。”

在建設澳門、振興澳門經濟的同時，何鴻燊自己的事業也得到了飛速發展，由旅遊娛樂業擴展到航運、銀行、地產、貿易、百貨、電視廣播等，開創了澳門多種企業。澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司已成為居澳門之首的多元化集團，連同公司的附屬行業在內，集團的職工人數約佔澳門就業總數的四分之一。身穿紫、藍、咖啡色的娛樂場工作制服者，比比皆是，已成為澳門就業狀況的獨特標誌。

載譽澳門

1998年5月，澳門政府舉行隆重儀式，命名南灣湖填海區環海新建馬路為“何鴻燊博士大馬路”，以此表彰何鴻燊對澳門經濟與文化發展所作的貢獻。在澳門受葡萄牙管治的四百多年歷史中，何鴻燊是唯一一位在世時獲此殊榮的華人。1991年，澳門政府曾經為已故的澳門華人領袖何賢，命名過一條馬路。

何鴻燊為建設和發展澳門，貢獻出畢生精力，他視澳門為第二故鄉。澳門這塊熱土，給予他的回報也是巨大的：給了他多姿多彩的人生，使他成為跨越澳港兩地的著名實業家；給了他大展宏圖的用武之地，利用澳門與葡萄牙的淵源關係，投資葡萄牙二十億港元，建起了全國最大的貨運船務公司（Portline S.A.）和全歐洲最大的娛樂場，以及地產、銀行、酒店等業務；透過他在葡萄牙和海外的投資網絡，積極促進中國、澳門與歐洲各國的經濟合作和文化交流。

澳門令他獲得了諸多殊榮。他曾七次獲得葡萄牙政府頒授榮譽勳章，其中1995年獲頒的“葡萄牙殷皇子大十字”勳章，是葡萄牙政府授予市民的最高榮譽。1984年，澳門大學授予他社會科學榮譽博士學位，他的“何博士”稱謂就始於此。

在世人眼裏，何鴻燊與澳門是不可分割的。因為，世界上很少有像何鴻燊這樣的實業家，對一個地區的經濟、社會生活和民生福利，影響舉足輕重。凡是到訪澳門的各國首腦和高級官員，都要與他會面交談，或接受他的宴請。何鴻燊在澳門創業的數十年中，葡萄牙政府委任過十二位澳督，每位澳督上任後，都要請他到澳督府作客，傾聽他對發展澳門的建議；每逢農曆新年伊始，都會親臨葡京酒店娛樂場，象徵性地下第一注，以表示對澳門人民的新年祝福。

A Pioneer for Macau's Development

Macau, once a fishing village, is the place where Stanley Ho started his career; where he has been working for more than half a century; where he has a special affection for; where he has endured hardships and tasted joy over success; and where his contributions to the development of the economy are clearly seen.

Two Trips to Macau

Stanley Ho first came to Macau in 1941 during World War II, when the Japanese troops moved into South China and occupied Hong Kong. 19 years old, a third-year student at The University of Hong Kong, Stanley Ho arrived in Macau with only ten Hong Kong dollars in his pocket, but as fearless as a "newborn calf who is not afraid of tigers".

He started as a secretary in Companhia Luen Chong, a joint venture of China, Portugal and Japan. Being a neutral territory, Macau drew in floods of refugees and its population surged to more than 500,000. Luen Chong traded in grain, oil and some daily necessities, and made a good profit. In order to deal with the Portuguese and the Japanese, Stanley Ho, who was already bilingual in Chinese and English, began to learn Portuguese and Japanese in the evening while working in the daytime. Soon he became quadrilingual and was valued more by his boss. After working as a secretary for one year, he was promoted to be a partner of the company. In 1943, he received a bonus of about one million patacas (100 patacas = HK$97) from Luen Chong, an astronomical figure in the eyes of an ordinary Macau citizen, who could earn only 30 to 40 patacas a month.

After World War II, Stanley Ho began to do business on his own in Macau, operating shipping, finance and trade. By the time he returned to Hong Kong in 1953, he had made a property which was worth more than HK$2 million. The biggest reward for his first trip to Macau was the experience he gained and the trial of his talents in the business world.

Little did it occur to him then that his second trip to Macau at the age of 40 was to compete for the Exclusive Gambling Franchise of Macau – an industry that he was never fond of.

The gaming industry sprang up in Macau in the mid 19th century, after gambling was legalized by the Macau Government in 1847. The number of Fantan (a traditional Chinese game) Houses in Macau was increased to more than 200. In 1961, when the Macau Government promulgated a new decree which invited public tenders for the Exclusive Gambling Franchise, Stanley Ho was eager to submit a tender. He won the Exclusive Gambling Franchise at a tender of 17,000 patacas more than his rival. However, the main reason for him to win the bid was the commitment he had made, which was in favor of the development of Macau.

Tourism and Entertainment: Macau's Pillar Industry

Macau was then a tiny place with a land area of less than 20 square kilometers, with hardly any natural resources or promising industries. The only advantage is its proximity to Hong Kong and China. How to bring prosperity to Macau has been a question always in the minds of Stanley Ho and many other people in Macau.

In 1962 Stanley Ho founded Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, S.A.R.L. (STDM), hoping to promote tourism and entertainment hand in hand. He was determined to make this "smokeless" industry a main pillar of the Macau economy.

From then on, he began large-scale construction in this tiny fishing port. On this small piece of land, Hotel Lisboa was erected, which could match with the Ruins of St. Paul, a famous historic tourist spot in Macau. He has also made great efforts to build bridges and terminals in order to develop a comprehensive transportation network. Hotels of different architectural styles and casinos came into being one after another. Since then, the new Macau has attracted a large number of tourists. The number of tourists was greatly increased from one million in the early 1960s to a record number of 8.15 million in 1996. Most of the tourists visit Macau for seeking fun in the casinos, Macau Jockey Club, and Yat Yuen Canidrome (greyhound racing), which are all Stanley Ho's properties. It is indeed a miracle that this tiny city can attract such a large number of tourists, which is over twenty times the size of its own population.

A Pioneer for Macau's Development

In Macau, the number of tourists is increasing year by year. The tourism and entertainment industry has led to a rise of other industries: hotels, catering, retail and taxis. In the 1980s some Chinese enterprises saw the opportunity and began investing in Macau. As a result, Macau witnessed the mushrooming of high-rise buildings. Today 60 percent of Macau's five-star hotels are owned by STDM, including the Westin Resort, the only hotel within the vicinity of Macau and Hong Kong to offer an 18-hole golf course.

Stanley Ho is eager to see tourism become a pillar industry of the economy, just as that of Hong Kong. Based on the unique blend of eastern and western cultures in Macau, he is dedicated to the development of cultural tourism. To this end, he has put in great efforts to develop new tourist spots alongside with hotels and casinos, such as the Macau Tower. There are also plans for the development of an Ocean Park on Taipa Island, with strong contents of both Chinese and Western cultures. He joins hands with the Macau Government Tourist Office in promoting Macau overseas. Sponsorships have been offered to a variety of international tourist and cultural activities, including Macau Grand Prix, Macau International Music Festival, Macau Arts Festival and Macau Golf Open Tournament.

The gaming tax paid by STDM has kept growing annually. In 1997, about 60 percent of the Macau Government's revenue came from the gaming tax paid by STDM. Statistics showed that the gaming tax in 1998 alone was as high as 4.7 billion patacas.

In accordance with the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region issued in 1993, the Macau SAR shall, on its own, make policies on tourism and recreation in the light of its overall interests. This implies that the gaming industry will still remain the main source of income for the Macau SAR Government. In 1986, STDM was awarded a 15-year extension of the Exclusive Gambling Franchise to 2001, which was endorsed by the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group in 1997.

Thanks to the hardworking of the Macau people, Macau has gradually developed itself from a bleak, gloomy fishing port into a world renowned tourist resort. The contributions made by Stanley Ho to the tourism and entertainment industry are for all to see. The gaming industry has helped promote the development of banking and finance, property and real estate, and many other related businesses in Macau.

Stanley Ho believes that tourism and entertainment will still be the greatest potential business in Macau in the future. Therefore, at the threshold of a new century, he will continue to upgrade the gaming industry in terms of specialization, modernization and professionalism, and to further diversify tourism.

Commitment: To Boost The Economy

On the very day when STDM was founded, Stanley Ho has committed himself to the development of Macau, "Our purpose is to bring a new prosperity to Macau and improve the welfare and living standard of its citizens." "Apart from the gaming tax, at least 10 percent of the casino earnings will be used for charity purposes while the other gains will be used to develop the Macau economy."

37 years have passed, Stanley Ho has kept his promise, and in fact, he has done far beyond the obligations of the Exclusive Gambling Franchise. All through the years, he is dedicated to the modernization of the city and to improving the welfare and living standard of its people. Over the past three decades, he has invested nearly 10 billion patacas in urban infrastructure and other large-scale projects. Every year he donates no less than 50 million patacas to undertakings of social welfare, public health, education, culture and art.

One of the commitments is to improve the living environment of the Macau people. Since the 1960s he has undertaken the daily dredging of navigation channels, for which he has purchased a fleet of dredgers and spends 100 million patacas every year. This has not only kept Macau open to the rest of the world, but also turned Nam Van, a wasteland formed by sludge at the mouth of the Pearl River, into an area of great potential. During the 1970s and 1980s, in order to develop the Outer Harbor area, his company incurred huge expenses and efforts in clearing the area and in the construction of more than 1,000 housing units in Toi Shan for resettlement of inhabitants in the Outer Harbor Reclamation Area. In the 1990s, he has been involved in the development of the gigantic Nam Van Lakes project, an extensive inner harbor reclamation project of commercial, residential, cultural and recreational building areas.

Another commitment made by Stanley Ho has been to build a comprehensive transportation network for Macau. He founded a shipping company in Hong Kong, specializing in passenger ferry service between Macau and Hong Kong. In the beginning, there were only a few trips per day. Today, Stanley Ho's shipping company offers round-the-clock service. In the 1990s, he started helicopter service between Macau and Hong Kong, which takes less than 20 minutes for one single trip. To enhance the transportation facilities, he financed the building of the New Macau-Taipa Bridge, which links the Macau Peninsula and Taipa Island. This is also one of the longest bridges in Asia.

Stanley Ho has been involved in the infrastructure building of Macau. In addition to the New Macau-Taipa Bridge, the Macau Maritime Terminal and the Container Port, he has also invested over 2 billion patacas to build the Macau International Airport and STDM is the second largest shareholder of CAM - Macau International Airport Company Limited. The airport has opened up more than 20 routes to different parts of the world, and in 1998 alone it handled over two million passengers. His sponsorship of 500 million patacas for the construction of the Macau Cultural Center was highly commended by Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira at the inauguration of the Center in March 1999, "The involvement of STDM and Dr. Stanley Ho was essential in bringing this project to fruition."

While making efforts to develop Macau, Stanley Ho's business has also grown rapidly, from tourism and entertainment to shipping, banking, property development, retail and television broadcasting. STDM has become the biggest private enterprise in Macau. The total number of his staff, including those in the affiliated trades, makes up a quarter of the working population of Macau. In Macau, you can see many casino staff dressed in purple, blue and brown uniform, a symbol of the employment status in Macau.

A Household Name

In May 1998 a new avenue on the reclaimed land of the Nam Van Lakes area was named after Stanley Ho as "Dr. Stanley Ho Avenue", in recognition of the great contributions he made to the economic development and cultural initiatives in Macau. He is the first Chinese

in the over 400 years' history of the Portuguese-governed Macau who has had an avenue named after him in his lifetime. Back in 1991, an avenue was named after Ho Yin, the late Macau Chinese leader, after his death.

Dedicated to the development of Macau, Stanley Ho regards Macau as his second homeland, and Macau has also rewarded him for what he has done. Stanley Ho has led a colorful life in Macau – he has become an outstanding entrepreneur with great prestige in both Macau and Hong Kong, and has got a good chance to fulfill his plans. Given the long-term relationship between Macau and Portugal, he has invested over HK$2 billion in Portugal, where he owns the largest casino in Europe, and Portline, S.A., the country's largest shipping company in the bulk trade and the lines. He has also been engaged in hotels, property development and banking. With his extensive business network throughout Europe, especially in Portugal, he has helped promote economic cooperation and cultural exchanges among China, Macau and other European countries.

Macau has bestowed on him many honors. Seven times honored by the Portuguese Government, he was awarded "Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique" in 1995, the highest honor for a civilian. In 1984, the University of Macau conferred upon Stanley Ho an Honorary Doctorate in Social Sciences, hence his title "Dr. Ho".

In people's eyes, Stanley Ho cannot be separated from Macau. There are few entrepreneurs in the world like Stanley Ho, who is so important to the prosperity of the economy and to the well-being of the people. Visiting heads of states and senior government officials will meet with him for his views on Macau. While expanding his business in Macau over the decades, the Portuguese Government has appointed twelve governors in Macau, and each of them has invited Stanley Ho to the Government House and listened to his advice on the development of Macau. It has become a tradition for the Macau Governor to officiate the first game with Stanley Ho in Casino Lisboa on every Lunar New Year's Eve, expressing the New Year wishes to the Macau people.



澳門葡京酒店前留影
(1999)

In front of Hotel Lisboa
in Macau (1999)

何鴻燊獲葡萄牙政府頒授之勳章
Decorations Awarded to Stanley Ho by the Portuguese Government



葡萄牙一等航海十字勳章(一九九九年)
Nuno Gunçalo Vieira Matias (1999)



葡萄牙殷皇子大十字勳章(一九九五年)
Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1995)



葡萄牙航海勳章(一九九一年)
Medalha Naval de Vasco da Gama (1991)



葡萄牙大十字功績勳章(一九九零年)
Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Mérito (1990)



葡萄牙殷皇子將領級勳章(一九八五年)
Grande-Oficial da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1985)



葡萄牙殷皇子紳士級勳章(一九八一年)
Comendador da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1981)



葡萄牙慈善司令級勳章(一九七零年)
Comendador da Ordem de Benemerência (1970)



一九七零年六月四日獲澳督嘉樂庇頒發“葡萄牙慈善司令級勳章”

Receiving the decoration of “Comendador da Ordem de Benemerência” from Macau Governor Nobre de Carvalho on June 4, 1970.



獲頒獎後致辭答謝

Stanley Ho delivered a vote of thanks for his decoration.



留影於澳督府（1970）

With other award recipients in the Government House (1970)



與澳督李安道(左一)、澳門立法會主席宋玉生(右二)、霍英東(中)等出席澳門新年活動(1978)

At a New Year party with Macau Governor Garcia Leandro (1st from left), Carlos Assumpção (2nd from right), President of Macau Legislative Council, and Herny Fok (center). (1978)



出席中國官方活動 (1978)

At an official event of the Chinese Government in 1978.



在澳督府簽署海島旅遊發展有限公司的專營合約。左為澳督李安道，中為何賢。 (1978)

Signing of the contract for Sociedade de Turismo Desenvolvimento Insular, S.A.R.L. in the Government House. Left: Macau Govemor Garcia Leandro; Center: Ho Yin. (1978)



獲澳督高斯達頒授“葡萄牙殷皇子紳士級勳章”（1981）

Receiving from Macau Governor Almeida e Costa the decoration of “Comendador da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique” in 1981.

一九八五年五月二十七日，接受葡萄牙總統恩尼斯授勳。

Receiving an Order of Merit from the Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes on May 27, 1985.



一九八四年九月二十二日，接受東亞大學（今澳門大學）頒授的社會科學名譽博士學位。
Awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Social Sciences by the East Asia University (now University of Macau) on September 22,1984.



出席訪澳港督衛奕信與澳督文禮治的會面儀式（1989）

At a meeting of Macau Governor Carlos Melancia with Hong Kong Governor David Wilson in Macau (1989)



接受澳督文禮治頒授"葡萄牙大十字功績勳章"（1990）

Macau Governor Carlos Melancia congratulating Stanley Ho on the award of "Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Merito" in 1990.



一九九五年四月八日，接受葡萄牙總統蘇亞雷斯頒授"葡萄牙殷皇子大十字勳章"。

Receiving the decoration of "Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique" from President Mario Soares of Portugal on April 8, 1995.



與訪澳葡萄牙總統桑帕約(澳譯：沈拜奧)會面 (1996)

Meeting with President Jorge Sampaio of Portugal on his official visit to Macau in 1996.



一九九八年四月十七日，會見葡萄牙總理古特雷斯。
Meeting with Prime Minister Antonio Guterres of Portugal on April 17, 1998.



澳門第五屆何氏聯誼會慶典（1998）
Celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the Ho's Clan Association (1998)



一九九八年五月二十七日，在“何鴻燊博士大馬路”啓用揭幕儀式上。左為澳督韋奇立將軍。

Officiating at the inauguration of the "Dr. Stanley Ho Avenue" on May 27, 1998, in the presence of Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira (left).



一九九九年四月十一日，會見官式訪澳的佛得角總理維加。

Meeting with Prime Minister Carlos Veiga of Cape Verde on his official visit to Macau on April 11, 1999.



一九九九年五月二十日，獲葡萄牙頒發"一等航海十字勳章"。左為澳門港務局海軍中校曾柏祺。

Awarded the decoration of "Nuno Gunçalo Vieira Matis" on May 20, 1999. Harlarde V. Zambujo (left), Macau's Harbor Master, was present.



對澳門觀光塔模型愛不釋手。此塔已列入世界十大觀光塔之列，將於二〇〇〇年間矗立在澳門南灣湖畔。 (1999)

Standing by the Macau Tower model. The Tower, located on the reclaimed land of the Nam Van Lakes area, is scheduled to be completed in 2000. It is one of the top ten towers in the world. (1999)



在愛都酒店主持澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司農曆新年晚宴 (1970)

Making a speech at a Chinese New Year banquet hosted by STDM in Hotel Estoril (1970)



贊助一九七六年度環球小姐各國佳麗遊澳慈善活動。

As a sponsor of the 1976 Miss Universe charity event in Macau.



陪同葡萄牙國會主席桑托斯伉儷參觀澳門娛樂場設施。

Accompanied Antonio Almeida Santos, President of the Portuguese Parliament, on a visit to a STDM casino.



與澳督伊芝迪（中）會面（1980）

Meeting with Macau Governor Nuno Melo Egídio (center) in 1980.



一九八三年六月十五日，主持澳門怡東酒店（今澳門文華東方酒店）的平頂儀式。

At a ceremony to mark the topping off of Hotel Excelsior (now Macau Mandarin Oriental) on June 15, 1983.



一九八四年十二月十二日，出席澳督高斯達（右站立者）宴請廣東省省長梁靈光（左一）的宴會。

At a banquet hosted by Governor Almeida e Costa in honor of Liang Lingguang, Governor of Guangdong Province, on December 12, 1984.



一九八四年十二月三十一日，陪同澳督高斯達（左二）出席澳門怡東酒店（今澳門文華東方酒店）娛樂場開幕式。

Accompanied Macau Governor Almeida e Costa at the inauguration of the casino in Hotel Excelsior (now Macau Mandarin Oriental) on December 31, 1984.



一九八六年一月二十七日，在澳門世界貿易中心簽約儀式上。何鴻燊為澳門世貿中心股東大會主席。

At the signing ceremony of the Macau World Trade Center, in the capacity of the President of its General Assembly, on January 27, 1986.



一九八六年五月七日，舉行紀念孫中山先生銅像揭幕典禮。左二為署理澳督斐迪鑾。

At the unveiling ceremony of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Statue on May 7, 1986. Acting Macau Governor Amaral de Freitas (2nd from left) was present.



一九八六年九月二十九日，為澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司專營合約延續至二〇〇一年簽字。左二為澳督馬俊賢。

STDM's Exclusive Gambling Franchise was extended for another 15 years to 2001. Macau Governor Pinto Machado (2nd from left) was present at the signing ceremony on September 29, 1986.



一九八六年十一月十八日，向澳門政府移交台山平民大廈，承諾繼續改善澳門市民的居住環境。

Handing over the keys of the newly built Toi Shan Resettlement Blocks to the Macau Government on November 18, 1986, committing to improving the living environment of the Macau people.



一九八七年十二月十三日，參加澳門“公益金百萬行”活動。

Participating in a Walkathon to raise funds for The Community Chest on December 13, 1987.



陪同訪澳的美國前國務卿基辛格參觀（1987）

In the company of Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, during his visit to Macau in 1987.



一九八七年四月十九日，出席中華總商會宴請葡萄牙總理斯華高的晚宴。

At a banquet hosted by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on April 19, 1987 in honor of Cavaco Silva, Prime Minister of Portugal.



一九九三年一月二十五日，在澳門威斯登酒店開幕式上。

At the opening ceremony of the Westin Resort, Macau on January 25, 1993.



一九九〇年十一月十六日，葡國總統蘇亞雷斯（右二）訪澳時祝賀澳門電台新址啓用。

President Mario Soares of Portugal congratulating Radio Macau on the commissioning of its new site. The event took place on November 16, 1990, during the President's official visit to Macau.



一九九〇年十一月二十一日，出席澳港直升機服務啓航儀式。
At a ceremony on November 21, 1990 to inaugurate Macau-Hong Kong helicopter service.



一九九一年十二月十六日，主持澳門貨櫃碼頭開幕典禮。
At the opening ceremony of the Macau Port on December 16, 1991.

一九九二年十二月二十二日，祝賀日本“八佰伴”在澳門落户。

Celebrating the opening of the Japanese Department Store ‘Yaohan’ in Macau on December 22, 1992.



一九九四年五月，主持澳門廣播電視有限公司十周年慶典。

Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of Teledifusaõ de Macau in May 1994.



一九九四年八月十二日，代表澳門國際機場專營公司與澳門國際機場管理公司簽署管理合約。前右二爲機場專營公司主席安炳度。

Signing a management contract on behalf of Macau International Airport Company with the Administration of Airport Limited on August 12, 1994. ADA President Diago Pinto (2nd from right) was present on the occasion.



一九九六年九月五日，參加澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司娛樂場員工俱樂部成立壹周年活動。

Attending the 1st Anniversary Party of the STDM Casino Staff Club on September 5, 1996.



一九九六年十一月九日，出席澳門國際機場南停機坪擴建工程奠基儀式。

At a foundation stone laying ceremony of the south parking apron extension of the Macau International Airport on November 9, 1996.



一九九六年十二月一日，澳門賽馬會主辦澳門“海島市周盃”賽事。
At the “Islands Municipal Council Trophy” race organized by the Macau Jockey Club on December 1, 1996.



一九九七年一月三十一日，主持澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司三十五周年慶典。
Celebrating the 35th Anniversary of STDM on January 31, 1997.



舉辦 '98 澳門高爾夫球公開賽。

As a sponsor of the '98 Macau Golf Open Tournament.



一九九八年六月七日，在澳門逸園賽狗會舉辦的“澳督杯”賽場上。左二、左三為澳督韋奇立伉儷。

With Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira (2nd from left) and Mrs. Vieira (3rd from left) at the “Macau Governor Cup” race organized by Macau (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Co., Ltd. on June 7, 1998.



一九九八年七月十三日，歡迎訪問澳門的臺灣記者團。

At a welcoming reception for a group of journalists from Taiwan on July 13, 1998.



一九九八年七月二十九日，在南灣湖封閉儀式上致詞。

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the final closing of the dyke that sweeps through the bay forming the two artificial Nam Van Lakes on July 29, 1998.



一九九八年八月三十一日，與澳督韋奇立等視察興建中的澳門文化中心工程。
With Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira on an inspection tour of the Macau Cultural Center on August 31, 1998.



一九九九年一月二十八日，出席由澳門賽馬會主辦的第二十六屆亞洲賽馬會議開幕典禮。

Presiding over the opening ceremony of the 26th Asian Racing Conference organized by the Macau Jockey Club on January 28, 1999.

記者眼中的澳門"新聞人物"。

In the press limelight.



一九九九年三月十九日，與葡萄牙總統桑帕約(澳譯：沈拜奥)、中國國務院副總理錢其琛等一起主持澳門文化中心開幕儀式。

At the inauguration ceremony of the Macau Cultural Center together with President Jorge Sampaio of Portugal and Vice-Premier Qian Qichen of China on March 19, 1999.



一九九八年十月三十日，誠興銀行開業二十五周年慶典。
Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of Seng Heng Bank on October 30, 1998.



一九九九年四月二十一日，為澳門鏡湖醫院新醫務大樓平頂添土，以示祝賀。
In celebration of the topping off of a new medical block of the Kiang Wu Hospital on April 21, 1999.



一九九九年四月二十二日，代表澳門廣播電視有限公司出席澳廣視專營合約修訂本簽約儀式。

Signing the revised Exclusive Franchise on behalf of Teledifusão de Macau on April 22, 1999.



一九九九年五月三十日，出席澳門置地廣場高級會所“勵駿會”開幕典禮。

At the inauguration ceremony of the Legend Club in the Landmark on May 30, 1999.



陪同澳督李安道主持一九七八年農曆新年傳統開彩儀式。

Officiating the first game with Macau Governor Garcia Leandro on the Chinese New Year's Eve in 1978.



與澳督伊芝迪一起主持每年一度的農曆新年博彩儀式（1980）

With Macau Governor Melo Edígio at the baccarat table for the opening of the first game of the Lunar New Year in 1980.



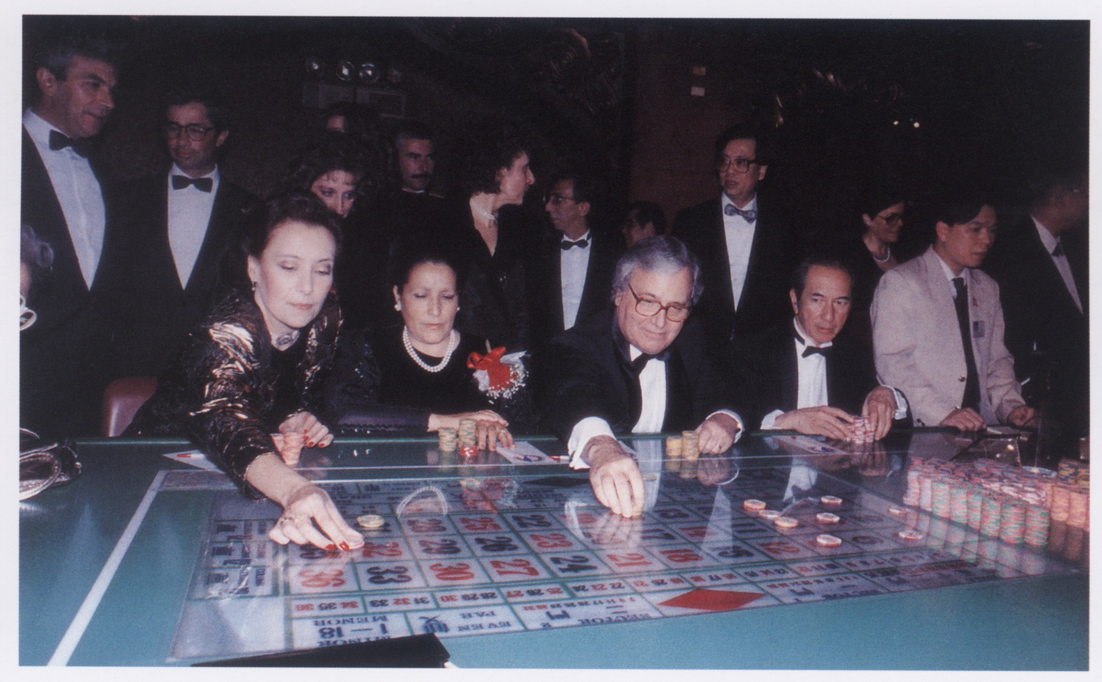
與澳督高斯達在娛樂場慶賀農曆新年（1982）

Celebrating the Lunar New Year with Macau Governor Almeida e Costa in 1982.



在澳督馬俊賢主持的一九八七年農曆除夕開彩儀式上。

Macau Governor Pinto Machado placing his first bet at the opening of the Lunar New Year games in 1987.



由澳督文禮治主持一九九一年農曆除夕的娛樂場開彩儀式。

Officiating the first game with Macau Governor Carlos Melancia on the Lunar New Year's Eve in 1991.



與澳督韋奇立進行新年投注（1999）

With Macau Governor Vasco J. Rocha Vieira at the first game of the Lunar New Year in 1999.



一九九五年三月二十五日，在葡萄牙 Estoril Sol 酒店舉行記者招待會，介紹公司業務狀況及發展計劃。

Briefing the press on development plans in Portugal on March 25, 1995 at Estoril Sol Hotel.



一九九八年六月二十一日，就購置娛樂場事宜在葡萄牙與波芙市長（左四）會談。

Meeting with the Mayor of Povoa de Varzim, Portugal on casino business on June 21, 1998.



在葡萄牙舉辦的 '98 世界博覽會上。從左至右：澳門政府宣傳旅遊暨文化政務司高樹維伉儷、何厚鏵、何鴻燊。

At the Expo 1998 in Portugal. From right to left: Stanley Ho, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, António Salavessa da Costa, Secretary for Communication, Tourism and Culture, Macau, and Mrs. Costa.



馳騁



商海雙城

馳騁 商海雙城

1960年，在澳門第一次編纂出版的《澳門工商年鑒》"名人"欄內，被選入的港澳地區工商界名人近二百。其中一位便是："何鴻燊，港澳新記洋行總經理，港澳工商界知名人士。"

何鴻燊當時的知名度，來自四十年代在澳門初次創業嶄露的經商貿易才能，和五十年代在香港發展地產時展現資本運用的天賦。1959年三十七歲的他，已成為香港少數擁資千萬的大實業家，在港澳商界舉足輕重。

但是，真正顯示其馳騁港澳商海的膽識和才幹，還是始自他腳踩香港與澳門雙城的六十年代。

創"信德"立足香港

何鴻燊的投資範圍，廣及香港、澳門、中國內地、葡萄牙、西班牙、加拿大、澳大利亞、菲律賓和越南等國。每當有人問他哪裏是最理想的投資地方，他會毫不猶豫地說："香港和澳門"，並鼓勵商界朋友在港澳投資。

1962年，何鴻燊創建澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司時，在香港創辦了信德船務有限公司，開拓來往港澳的客運服務。後來，這家公司生意越做越旺，1972年成立了信德企業有限公司，1973年在香港聯交所正式掛牌上市，開始轉向多元化發展。1990年，信德企業正式易名信德集團有限公司。除船務外，它開始進軍與旅遊有關的酒店和飲食行業，又擴展到地產。透過持有大型商業、住宅及商鋪項目，信德已成為物業市場的主要參與者。

信德的身家直線上升。1991年，它成為香港一百家最大的上市公司之一。至1998年，信德已是一個擁有資產總值達一百四十多億港元、附屬或聯營公司百餘家、港澳兩地員工一千五百餘人的跨國多元化集團。

座落在維多利亞港灣的信德中心和港澳碼頭，是何鴻燊事業成功的標誌，也是香港一道別緻的風景線。

八十年代，信德與香港政府達成協議，發展港島上環的海灣地產。當時的港澳碼頭設備陳舊，已不適應香港經濟的發展。何鴻燊由此興建了一座設施現代化的新港澳碼頭，還在碼頭上方建起兩座商業大廈，命名"信德中心"，其間由商場和停車場相連。港澳碼頭於1985年10

月啓用時，已移交香港政府海事處管理。何鴻燊的辦公室，就設在信德中心西座的頂樓。他在這裏辦公，隨時可俯瞰港澳碼頭及建在碼頭頂層平台上的直升機場。

在風景秀麗的香港仔避風塘，何鴻燊還構築起世界最大的海上食府 —— 珍寶、皇宮、太白。這三艘世界著名的海鮮坊，已成為香港旅遊勝地。

至此，何鴻燊腳踩港澳的兩隻“船” —— 香港信德與澳門娛樂，並駕齊驅。他堅信，這兩家公司憑藉雄厚的實力，廿一世紀仍將領先市場。

世界最大的噴射船隊

搞旅遊娛樂業最需要的是人氣旺，何鴻燊深諳此道。他把客源瞄準香港，開航道、建船隊，親力親為發展澳門與香港之間的客運。經過三十多年的精心經營，信德已擁有噴射船二十艘，是世界最龐大的噴射船隊；迄今載客量超過一億四千萬人次，載客人數佔港澳航線客運市場的三分之二。何鴻燊為添置新船舉行隆重的命名下水儀式，已成為港澳地區一大盛事。

六十年代初，港澳航線上唯一的交通工具，就是載客近千人的大船，一次航程需三個半小時，航班寥寥。1964年，何鴻燊首開先例，從日本購入第一艘水翼船，將港澳航程縮短至七十五分鐘。

何鴻燊明白要讓生活節奏快捷的香港市民，去澳門娛樂舒適又方便，就必須繼續提高船速，縮短航程時間。1975年，公司又引進港澳航線第一艘噴射船，此船舒適平穩，載客二百六十人，從香港至澳門只需一小時，深受旅客歡迎。

1980年，信德船廠的工程部，自行設計生產優質噴射船的構件，其中噴射船夜間照明導航系統，榮獲1991年度“總督工業獎”。1982年起陸續將水翼船和大船停航。1989年，信德船隊全部改為世界最先進的噴射船。

為了滿足日益增加的客運量，1989年起信德航運實施二十四小時服務。為此，與上海船廠合作製造兩艘總值二千七百萬美元的噴射船，命名“北星”和“南星”號；還在挪威訂購兩艘雙體式超級噴射船，命名“日星”和“祥星”號，相繼於1994、95年投入服務。

1999年7月，為進一步拓展新航線和發展港澳與中國內地三者之間的客運，信德與香港中旅國際投資有限公司合併船務業務。信德持有合營公司——信德中旅船務投資有限公司百分之七十一的權益。新公司屬下的“噴射飛航”船隊，實力更為雄厚，擁有三十二艘快速客輪，年載客量可逾二千萬人次。

經營地產的“秘訣”

在強手如林的香港地產界，何鴻燊令人刮目相看。1984年，由於何鴻燊在香港地產界所作的貢獻，促進了香港經濟穩步上升，他被推選為香港地產建設商會會長，連任至今已有八屆。

地產業一直是香港的重要經濟支柱，佔全港生產總值百分之二十四。香港百分之四十五的上市公司，均從事地產。成立於1965年的地產商會，副會長李嘉誠、鄭裕彤、郭炳江等，都是地產業高手，足見何鴻燊經營地產自有棋高一着之妙。

何鴻燊的“秘訣”，即是掌握資本運用規則，以小博大。“作為一個企業家，充分利用資本要靠銀行支持，做地產不靠銀行便沒法幹。”“以小博大，是地產賺錢的要領，拿着一百萬要作五百萬用。買地建樓時，迅速賣樓花回籠資金，用此錢再購買第二幅地。”何鴻燊靠此“秘訣”，五十年代經營房地產五、六年，就變成了香港大富豪。八十年代他重操地產業，又使信德資產倍增。

他經營地產的策略是，收購香港地產是為出售盈利，海外置業則為經營或出租。如1987年，他買下灣仔一地盤後，迅速賣出，獲利之豐令行家們驚嘆；購入九龍尖沙咀星光行地庫後，1989年將其四分之一轉售麥當勞有限公司開快餐店，獲非經營性利潤四千多萬港元。在海外，他購買澳大利亞柏斯一商業大廈，每年獲取租金百餘萬澳元，1996年已改建成酒店；在葡萄牙購置了全歐洲最大的娛樂場，並在加拿大和葡萄牙等地購買酒店。1997年，中國國家主席江澤民出席亞太經濟合作會議期間，曾下榻何鴻燊在加拿大溫哥華的酒店——The Sutton Place Hotel。

他一生經營的地產項目，引為“佳作”的有信德中心和港澳碼頭、澳門的威斯登酒店、龐大的南灣湖計劃，以及澳門標誌——葡京酒店等。他參與發展的寶翠園，是本世紀末香港島區規模最龐大的市區重建和住宅發展項目。它位於西半山薄扶林道，共建六幢四十五至四十九層高的住宅大廈，樓面總面積二百七十萬平方呎，可提供豪宅單元二千二百個。

樂善的“燊哥”

身價不菲的何鴻燊，始終牢記“取之社會、用之社會”的道理。慷慨解囊捐助港澳兩地的慈善和文化教育事業，是他向社會的回饋。他被公認為樂善好施的“燊哥”。香港市民送他一個雅號 ——“何大仙”，把他比作像香港人頂禮謨拜的“黃大仙”，有求必應。

他熱心公益事業，出任香港公益金名譽副會長、香港女童軍總會副主席等社會榮銜。他以“助人為快樂之本”之心，踴躍支持香港各種大型慈善活動，有錢出錢，有力出力，還參加義唱、義演、義跳，表達自己對社會的誠意。

在港澳地區，隨處可見以“何鴻燊”名字命名的學校、醫院等機構設施。1998年，香港公益金為答謝何鴻燊的慷慨捐資，將“黃大仙龍趣園”，改名為“何鴻燊龍趣園”，並在園中銘文：“香港的大慈善家，宅心仁厚，熱心公益，對推動香港社會福利不遺餘力”，以此表彰何鴻燊樂於施善的品德。

A Tale of Two Cities

In 1960, the first *Yearbook of Macau Commerce and Industry* published in Macau contained in its Who's Who section some 200 celebrities in the commercial and industrial circles of Hong Kong and Macau. Among them was Stanley Ho, who was entered as "Dr. Stanley Ho, Managing Director of Agencia Comercial Progresso, a well-known figure in the commercial and industrial circles of Hong Kong."

His popularity was built up during the 1940s when he first displayed his ability in doing business in Macau, and during the 1950s when he demonstrated his talents in the optimal use of capital in the real estate industry of Hong Kong. By 1959, the 37-year-old Stanley Ho had become one of the few tycoons who possessed more than HK$10 million assets in Hong Kong, and who was so influential in the commercial circles of both Hong Kong and Macau.

However, it was in the 1960s that Stanley Ho fully displayed his courage and wisdom in the business world by establishing his own business in the two cities – Hong Kong and Macau.

Shun Tak : A Foothold in Hong Kong

Stanley Ho's investments span Hong Kong, Macau, China, Portugal, Spain, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, Vietnam and the world. However, when asked about the best place for investment, he will reply without hesitation, "Hong Kong and Macau", and encourage his business friends to invest in these two places.

While setting up Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, S.A.R.L. in 1962, Stanley Ho founded Shun Tak Shipping Company Limited in Hong Kong, starting passenger ferry service between Hong Kong and Macau. The company was later developed into Shun Tak Enterprises Corporation Limited in 1972, and was listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in 1973. To better reflect the diversity of its activities, Shun Tak Enterprises changed its name to Shun Tak Holdings Limited in 1990. Besides operating the fast ferry service, his company was diversified first into tourism-related industries,

such as hotels and restaurants, and then into real estate. Through its interests in major commercial, residential and retail property developments, Shun Tak has become a key player in the property market.

Shun Tak is growing from strength to strength. In 1991 it became one of the top 100 listed companies in Hong Kong. By 1998 Shun Tak, with a share capital of over HK$14 billion, has become a multi-national conglomerate with over 100 subsidiaries and more than 1,500 employees in Hong Kong and Macau.

The Shun Tak Center and the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal – a prominent feature of the Victoria Harbor in Hong Kong – mark the success of Stanley Ho, while standing as a unique landmark on Hong Kong Island.

Shun Tak and the Hong Kong Government reached an agreement to develop Sheung Wan district in the 1980s. At that time, the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal was so old that it could not meet the growing demand of the Hong Kong people. Realizing the needs of the people, Stanley Ho built a new Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal with advanced facilities, and handed it back to the Hong Kong Marine Department upon its operation in October 1985. Over the Terminal he built two commercial blocks, named the Shun Tak Center, which were linked by a shopping mall and parking lots. Stanley Ho's office was situated in the West Tower penthouse of the Shun Tak Center, from which he can have a bird's eye view of the terminal and the helipad on top of it.

Stanley Ho also operates the three internationally renowned floating restaurants in Aberdeen, Hong Kong, namely Jumbo, Tai Pak and Jumbo Palace, the largest of its kind in the world. A major tourist attraction in Hong Kong, the restaurants are popular with visitors and local residents.

By then, Stanley Ho has built up his strong business empire in the two cities through Shun Tak in Hong Kong and STDM in Macau. He believes that Shun Tak and STDM, with their solid foundations, will continue to play a leading role in the market in the next century.

The World's Largest Jetfoil Fleet

What the tourism and entertainment industry in Macau needs is to attract tourists from all parts of the world, and in this respect Stanley Ho is an expert. His main target is the Hong Kong market. To this end, he started opening up the navigation channels, and building up a strong fleet of jetfoils for transporting passengers between Hong Kong and Macau. With enormous efforts of more than three decades, Shun Tak is now the owner of 20 jetfoils, which make up the largest jetfoil fleet in the world. So far it has handled 140 million passengers, accounting for two thirds of the total passenger traffic on the Hong Kong-Macau route. The launching ceremony of new jetfoils, presided over by Stanley Ho, has become a major event in Hong Kong and Macau.

In the early 1960s, the only means of transport between Hong Kong and Macau are the conventional ferries which could carry 1,000 passengers per trip. There were only a few voyages a day, and one single trip took three hours and a half. In 1964, Stanley Ho purchased a hydrofoil from Japan, the first of its kind ever been used in the Hong Kong-Macau route, shortening the voyage time to 75 minutes.

In line with the quick pace of the Hong Kong people, Stanley Ho saw the need to shorten the voyage time to attract more people to Macau. In 1975, he introduced the first jetfoil to the Hong Kong-Macau route. The jetfoil, which carries 260 passengers per trip, provides a fast and comfortable ride between the two places. With a sailing time of only an hour, the jetfoils are well received by the passengers.

In 1980 Shun Tak Shipping's Engineering Department began to design and produce high-tech component parts of jetfoils on its own, and won the Hong Kong Governor's Industry Award for its night-vision jetfoil guidance systems. By 1989, Shun Tak had replaced all conventional ferries and hydrofoils with the world's most advanced jetfoils.

To keep abreast of the increasing number of passengers, Shun Tak has provided round-the-clock service since 1989. For this purpose, it built two jetfoils in cooperation with a Shanghai company, which were worth US$27 million. The boats were named as "Balsa" and "Praia"

respectively. The company also ordered from Norway two FoilCats which were subsequently named as "Barca" and "Penha". These new boats were put into service in 1994 and 1995 in succession.

To open up new lines and develop other ferry-related services, the shipping operations of Shun Tak and China Travel International Investment Hong Kong Limited merged together in July 1999 to form a bigger and stronger shipping entity, Shun Tak-China Travel Shipping Investments Limited, in which Shun Tak holds a shareholding of 71 percent. The new combined fleet "TurboJET", with a total of 32 vessels, is expected to handle 20 million passengers per year, providing fast-ferry service for Hong Kong, Macau and China.

Key to Success in Real Estate

Among so many master players in Hong Kong's real estate sector, Stanley Ho is still outstanding. In 1984, he was elected as the President of The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong. Thanks to his contributions to property development, he has helped promote the steady growth of the Hong Kong economy. From 1984 to present, Stanley Ho has been the President of the Association for eight consecutive terms.

The real estate sector is a major pillar of the Hong Kong economy, accounting for 24 percent of its gross domestic products. In Hong Kong, over 45 percent of the listed companies are engaged in the industry. The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong was founded in 1965. Vice-Presidents of the Association include Li Ka-shing, Cheng Yu-tung and Thomas Kwok, all master players in the Hong Kong property market. Against this background, one can perceive the important role of Stanley Ho in the real estate.

The key to his success is to make good use of capital. "A businessman has to enlist the support of banks, especially when one is operating in the real estate industry," said Stanley Ho. He believes in the tactic of "maximizing the gains while minimizing the capital in real estate, that is to spend one million as if it were five million. It is desirable to sell all units before completion to recoup money for buying another piece of land." Making good use of

his capital, Stanley Ho became a tycoon in Hong Kong after he had been engaged in the real estate industry for less than six years. In the 1980s, his active investment in the property market has ultimately brought to a rise of Shun Tak's assets.

In the local market, Stanley Ho follows a strategy of purchasing and selling properties to make gains. Overseas, he earns profit by managing and leasing properties. For example, he bought a piece of land in Wanchai in 1987 and sold it after a short while, making a profit to the surprise of the most experienced. After purchasing the basement of the Star House in Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Stanley Ho sold one-fourth of the estates to MacDonald in 1989, and made a non-operational profit of more than HK$40 million. In Perth, Australia, he bought a commercial building, which was rented for over A$1 million each year. The building was later turned into a hotel in 1996. Meanwhile, Stanley Ho purchased Casino Estoril-Sol in Portugal, the largest of its kind in Europe. He has also purchased hotels in Canada, Portugal and elsewhere. When Chinese President Jiang Zemin was attending the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation smmit in Vancouver, Canada in 1997, he stayed at the Sutton Place Hotel, a hotel owned by Stanley Ho.

Amongst the masterpieces of the various real estate projects Stanley Ho has been involved in are the Shun Tak Center, the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal, the Westin Resort, the gigantic Nam Van Lakes Project and Hotel Lisboa, the landmark of Macau. The Belcher's, a project led by Shun Tak, is the largest new residential development for Hong Kong Island before the end of this century. Situated on Pokfulam Road, the Belcher's consists of six blocks, each of 45-49 floors. With a total floor area of 2.7 million square feet, the complex offers 2,200 luxurious apartment units.

Devoted to Charity

Now a tycoon, Stanley Ho always believes in the principle of "what is taken from the society should be used in the interests of the society". His contributions to the society have been enormous, which include donations to charities, cultural and educational undertakings in both Hong Kong and Macau. His generosity and caring deeds have won him widespread

recognition and appreciation. Hong Kong people like to call him "Ho Tai Sin", comparing him to Wong Tai Sin, a god that fulfills people's wishes and is highly respected by the Chinese.

Stanley Ho has been actively involved in community activities by taking up a number of honorary posts in various associations and clubs, including the Vice-Patron of The Community Chest and the Vice-President of The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association. Taking pleasure in helping people in need, Stanley Ho gives support to various charitable causes in Hong Kong and Macau, donating money and lending a hand whenever possible. To help raise more money for charities, he will make himself available for performances on stage or in television programs – singing, dancing, Chinese opera and the like.

In Hong Kong and Macau, a number of facilities in schools and hospitals are named after Stanley Ho. In acknowledgment of his contributions to the community, The Community Chest named the Lung Chui Yuen garden in Wong Tai Sin after Stanley Ho as "Lung Chui Yuen Dr. Stanley Ho Garden" in 1998. A plaque in the garden records the generosity of Stanley Ho, "A great philanthropist of Hong Kong, kind-hearted and caring, is dedicated to promoting the social welfare of the Hong Kong community."





在香港地產建設商會成立大會上致詞（1965）

Speaking at The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong in 1965.



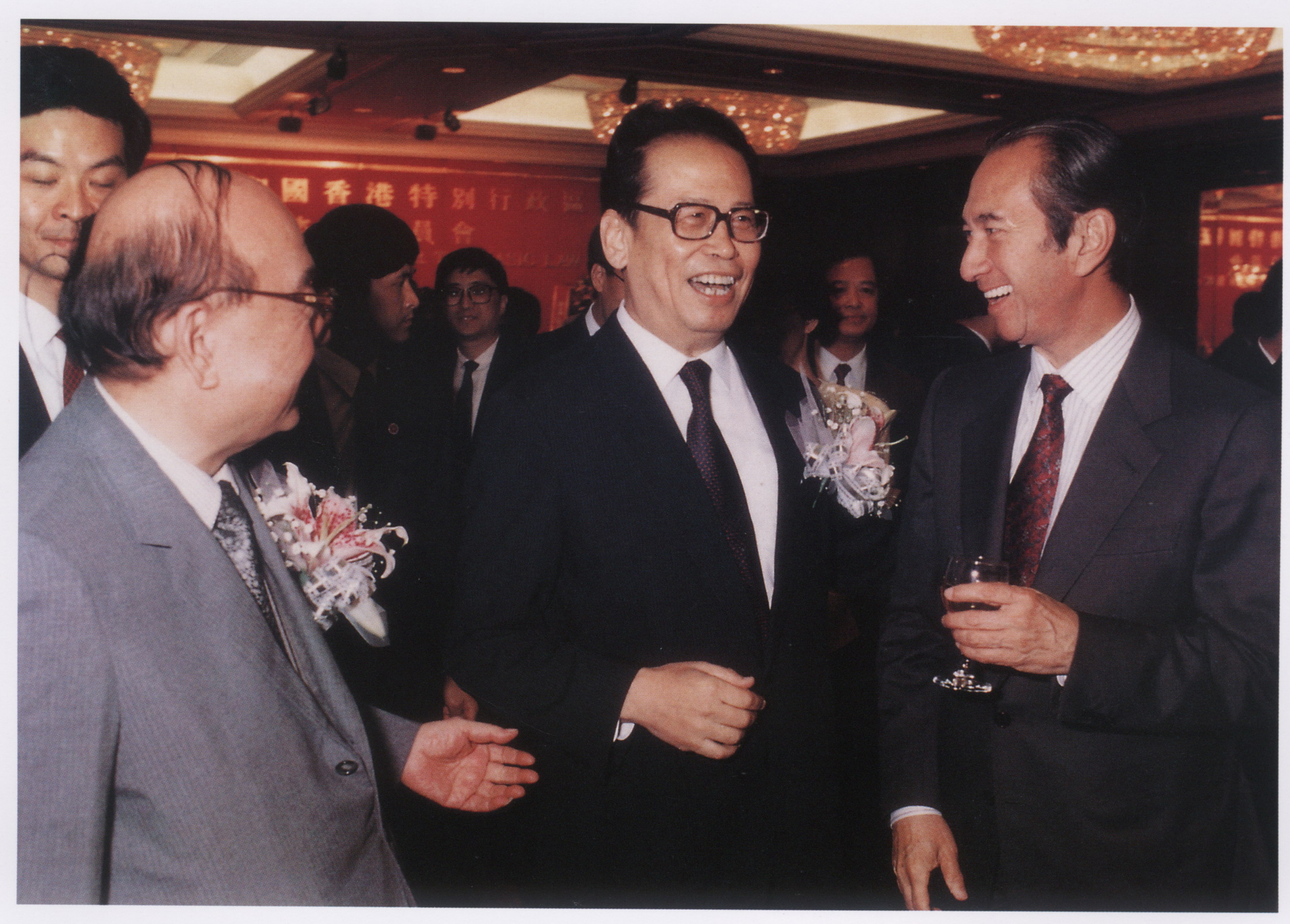
一九八七年四月二十一日，接受母校——香港大學頒授榮譽博士學位。

Received an Honorary Doctorate from his Alma Mater, The University of Hong Kong, on April 21, 1987.



出席法國商業協會酒會

At a reception hosted by the French Chamber of Commerce.



出席中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會酒會(1988)。中為新華社香港分社社長周南。

At a reception hosted by the Hong Kong SAR Basic Law Drafting Committee in 1988. Zhou Nan (center), Director of the Hong Kong Branch of Xinhua News Agency, was present.



在第四屆國際建築與建設展上接受採訪（1988）

At a press interview during the 4th International Exhibition of Buildings and Construction in 1988.



一九九三年三月二十九日，在香港地產建設商會新會址開幕典禮上致詞。

Speaking at the opening ceremony of a new site for The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong on March 29, 1993.



一九九〇年五月十二日，接受馬來西亞蘇丹頒授S.P.M.P.拿督斯里勳章。

Receiving the "S.P.M.P." decoration from Sultan Azlan Shah of Perak of Malaysia on May 12, 1990.



一九九〇年四月二十四日，獲港督衛奕信頒授英國官佐(O.B.E.)勳章。

Receiving the O.B.E. decoration from David Wilson, Governor of Hong Kong, on April 24, 1990.



一九九三年六月，獲英女皇伊麗莎白二世接見。

Honored an audience by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom in June 1993.



一九九四年十月十一日，獲美國總統克林頓接見，對其支持籌建前美國總統羅斯福紀念館致謝。

U.S. President Bill Clinton thanked Stanley Ho for his support in the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial on October 11, 1994.



在新船“北星”號下水儀式上（1994）

At the launching ceremony of the jetfoil “Balsa” in 1994.



一九九五年九月二十五日，在香港房地產建築界慶祝中華人民共和國成立四十六周年國慶聯歡晚會上。

At a gala party held by the real estate developers in Hong Kong in celebration of the 46th Anniversary of PRC on September 25, 1995.



一九九六年六月十一日，與愛丁堡公爵一起出席“愛丁堡公爵奬勵計劃”總部開幕儀式。

With The Duke of Edinburgh at the opening ceremony of the Award House of "The Duke of Edinburgh Award World Fellowship" on June 11, 1996.



一九九六年六月二十八日，與美國前總統布什聚談。

With George Bush, former U.S. President, on June 28, 1996.



一九九七年六月二十八日，出席由香港明天更好基金為中國國務院港澳辦主任魯平舉行的晚宴。

At a dinner reception hosted by the Better Hong Kong Foundation in honor of Lu Ping, Director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, on June 28, 1997.



信德集團春節聯歡暨二十年長期服務獎頒獎典禮（1996）
前排自左至右為信德集團董事何超鳳、陳偉能、謝天賜、關超然、羅保、何鴻燊（行政主席）、何婉琪、蘇樹輝、禤永明、曉大衛和何超瓊。

Shun Tak Group Annual Dinner and the 20-year Long Service Award Ceremony (1996)
Shun Tak Directors (front row, from left to right): Daisy Ho, Anthony Chan, Andrew Tse, Robert Kwan, Roger Lobo, Stanley Ho (Executive Chairman), Winnie Ho, Ambrose So, Patrick Huen and Pansy Ho.


GROUP
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20

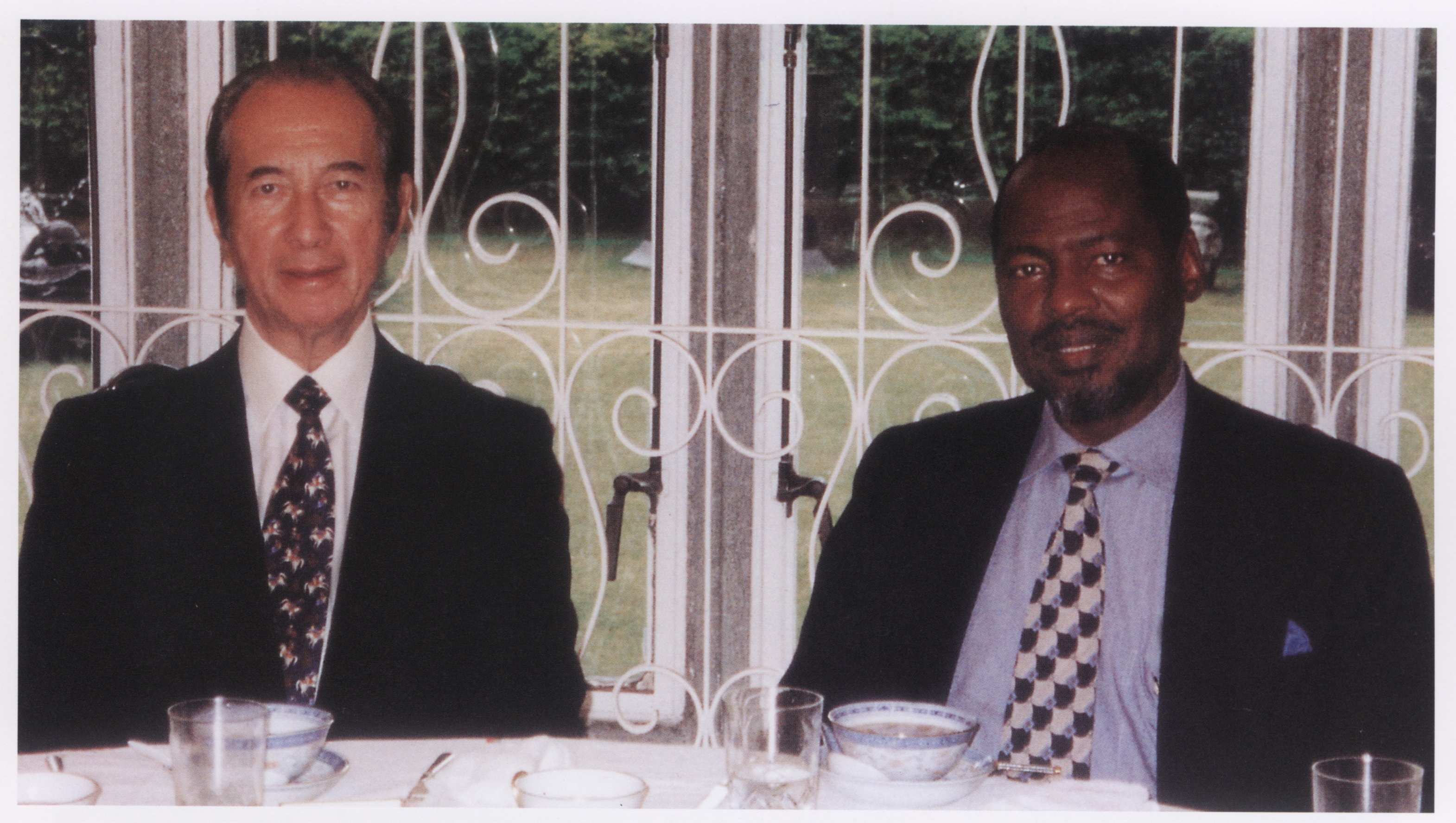


為選舉香港臨時立法會投下一票（1997）

Casting a vote in the election of the Hong Kong SAR Provisional Legislative Council (1997)

一九九七年七月八日，與香港特區行政長官董建華在回歸慶祝活動上。

With Tung Chee Hwa, Hong Kong SAR Chief Executive, at a government function celebrating the handover of Hong Kong on July 8, 1997.



一九九八年十月二十日，與莫桑比克總統希薩諾共進午餐。

At a luncheon with Joaquim Albert Chissano, President of Mozambique, on October 20, 1998.

設在信德中心的行政主席辦公室（1997）

The Executive Chairman's office in the Shun Tak Center (1997)



一九九八年十一月二十四日，與新華社香港分社社長姜恩柱（左二）、香港民政事務局局長藍鴻震（左四）、鄭裕彤（左一）合影。

With Jiang Enzhu (2nd from right), Director of the Hong Kong Branch of Xinhua News Agency, David H.T. Lan (4th from left), Director of the Hong Kong Home Affairs Bureau, and Cheng Yu-tung (1st from left), on November 24, 1998.



一九九九年五月十七日，在太平洋地區經濟理事會晚宴上。前左四是中國國務委員吳儀。

At a dinner reception of the Pacific Economic Council on May 17, 1999. State Councilor Wu Yi (4th from left in the front row) was present.





參觀香港宣明會“心暖人間世界添光彩”食品義賣攤位（1987）
Visiting a stall at a charity food fair organized by the Hong Kong World Vision in 1987.



香港女童軍“靜思日慶典”的主禮嘉賓（1987）

As the Guest of Honor at the “Thinking Day Rally” of The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association in 1987.



為香港世界宣明會“心暖人間世界添光彩”致詞（1987）

Speaking at a charity rally held by the Hong Kong World Vision in 1987.



出席香港女童軍“仲夏之巴黎”慈善晚會（1987）

At the 1987 "Summer in Paris" charity ball held by The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association.



慰問孤寡老人（1988）

Paying a visit to the elderly (1988)



一九九七年一月二十一日，在鄧肇堅何添慈善基金—新年利市致送儀式暨春節聯歡會上，為孤寡老人派送利市。

Giving out "Lai-See" (red packets with money) to the elderly at a Spring Festival reception organized by the Tang Shiu Kin and Ho Tim Charitable Fund on January 21,1997.



在龍趣園何鴻燊公園觀看市民娛樂（1999）

Watching the people playing chess in the Lung Chui Yuen Dr. Stanley Ho Garden (1999)



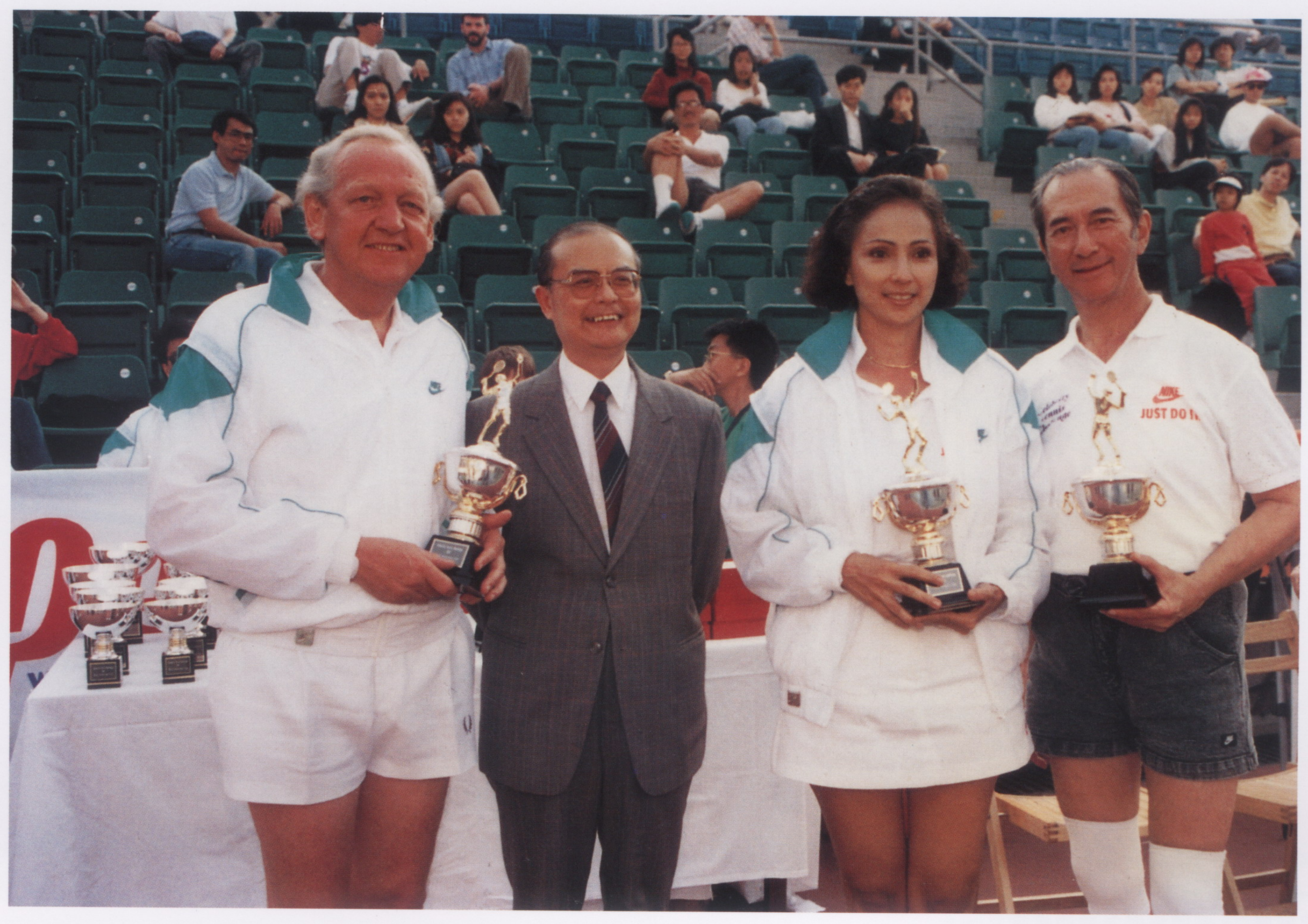
一九八八年十二月四日，參賽香港女童軍“名人競技響全城”。

Participating in the “City in Concert and Games ’88” organized by The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association on December 4, 1988.



向香港聖約翰救傷隊捐贈救護車（1990）

Donating an ambulance to the Hong Kong St. John's Ambulance in 1990.



參加香港網球基金會主辦的“名人明星慈善網球賽”（1990）

Participating in the "Celebrity Tennis Challenge" organized by the Hong Kong Tennis Foundation in 1990.



向香港公益金捐款

Presenting a cheque to The Community Chest.



一九九七年七月一日，出席由“香港明天更好基金”主辦的“九七香港萬丈光芒慶回歸”。信德集團為贊助機構之一。

Present at the “Hong Kong '97 Spectacular” on July 1, 1997, organized by the Better Hong Kong Foundation to celebrate the handover of Hong Kong. Shun Tak Holdings Limited was one of the sponsors.



一九九〇年十一月三日，參與香港公益金籌款演出，在亞洲電視“衆志成城為公益”的“金裝七十二家房客續集”中飾演王百萬一角。

Playing the role of a millionaire in a Cantonese drama shown on Asia Television on November 3, 1990 to raise funds for The Community Chest.



一九九七年七月十八日，在香港婦女慶祝九七回歸籌委會千人回歸宴上。

At a dinner reception organized by the Hong Kong Women's Preparatory Committee for Hong Kong's return to China on July 18, 1997.


97
女慶祝九七回歸籌委會
千人回歸宴
elebration Dinner On
ation Of Hong Kong With China



一九九八年七月十五日，出席“龍趣園何鴻燊公園”命名儀式。自左至右：苗學禮（香港房屋署署長）、王葛鳴（香港房屋委員會主席）、何鴻燊、李業廣（香港公益金名譽副會長）。

At the naming ceremony of the “Lung Chui Yuen Dr. Stanley Ho Garden” on July 15, 1998. From left to right are Tony Miller, Director of Housing; Rosanna Wong, Chairman of Hong Kong Housing Authority; Stanley Ho and Charles Lee, Vice-Patrons of The Community Chest.



一九九八年五月十日，在香港醫務管理局舉辦的“杏林愛心暖萬家粵曲晚會”籌款演出中，演唱“分飛燕”。

Performing at the “Thank-the-Donors” Concert in aid of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority on May 10, 1998.



一九九八年一月七日，在新年利是致送儀式上。中為何添。

Distributing “Lai-see” to the needy with Ho Tim (center) on January 7,1998.



一九九八年五月十七日，與香港著名藝人汪明荃合唱“友誼之光”，為“萬眾同心公益金”籌款。

Singing with Lisa Wang, a famous Hong Kong artiste, at a fund-raising television show for The Community Chest on May 17, 1998.



一九九八年八月十二日，為"健康快車"籌款義演"游龍戲鳳"。

Performing at a traditional Chinese opera to raise funds for the "Lifeline Express" on August 12, 1998.



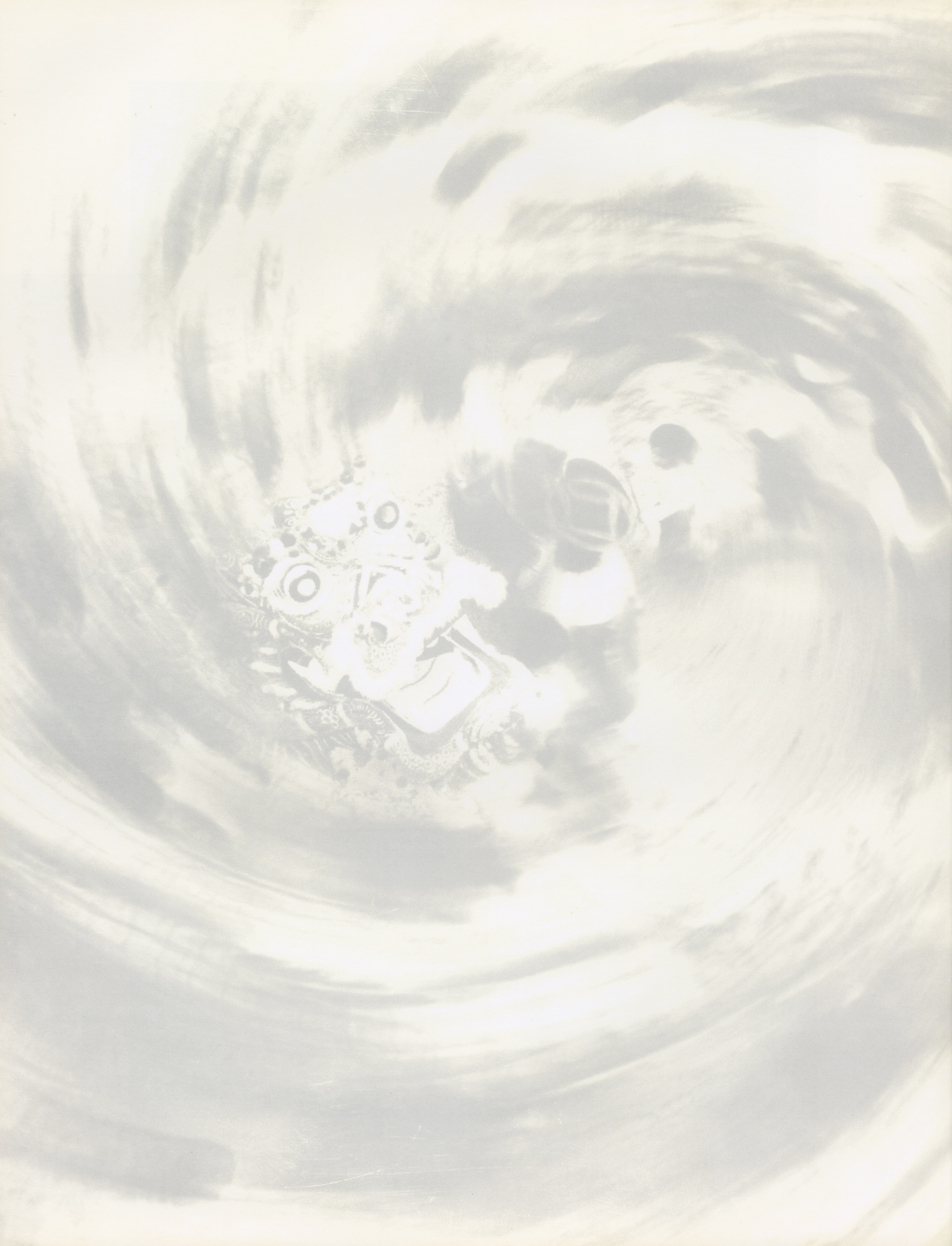
一九九八年十二月二日，應邀參加香港警務處退役同僚協會春節聯歡會。右為香港警務處處長許淇安。

At a Spring Festival dinner hosted by the Hong Kong Police Old Comrades' Association on December 2, 1998, with Eddie K.O. Hui, Commissioner of Hong Kong Police Force (right).



一九九八年十月三十日，出席香港紅十字會甘迺迪中心 '98 籌款答謝茶會暨何鴻燊户內運動室開幕典禮。右為香港紅十字會會長（香港特首夫人）董趙洪娉。

At a tea party hosted by the Hong Kong Red Cross with Mrs. Betty Tung (wife of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR), President of the Hong Kong Red Cross, at the opening ceremony of the "Dr. Stanley Ho Indoors Gymnasium" at the John Kennedy Center of the Hong Kong Red Cross, on October 30, 1998.



壯志



風華少年

壯志 風華少年

何鴻燊事業成功的背後，隱藏着一段艱辛又驚險的歷史，和值得世人借鑑的人生哲理。家道戲劇性的變化，為他的人生之路蒙上了神奇的色彩。

身世傳奇

1921年11月25日，何鴻燊降生在香港富甲一方的大家族。祖父何福，是叱吒香港政壇、商界的何東爵士之胞弟。父親何世光慶賀小兒的新生禮物，是港島赤柱一幢別墅。還以“赤柱”的英文名字，為他起名“Stanley”。

伯祖父何東，生於1862年，1956年九十四歲高齡謝世。他三十歲已是香港百萬富豪。從事股票及地產業，使他的財富急增，四十歲成為東南亞最大的實業家之一，地位也日益顯赫。1899年，他被港府委任太平紳士，1915年獲英皇喬治五世封贈爵士勳銜，成為英國統治下的香港第三位華人爵士。美、法、葡、德、意、比等國分別為他授勳頒獎。他多次出任香港行政局和定例局（今立法局）議員。港澳兩地以他名字命名的建築物，隨處可見。

何鴻燊少年時代就以何東為楷模，成年後效倣他白手起家、艱苦創業，常以事業上超越伯祖父，作為激勵自己的目標。與伯祖父一樣，何鴻燊因促進港澳地區的繁榮，及與其他國家的友好關係、經濟合作，也屢獲海外嘉獎。如英國官佐勳章(O.B.E.)、葡萄牙殷皇子大十字勳章、法國騎士級榮譽勳章、西班牙銀十字勳章、日本三等瑞寶勳章、馬來西亞S.P.M.P.拿督斯里勳章，以及羅馬宗座聖額我略一世劍袍爵士勳章等。

祖父何福，是香港三、四十年代家喻戶曉的人物，渣甸洋行買辦、香港定例局議員，生有子女十二個。何世光排行第四，沙宣洋行買辦、香港太平紳士，營商有道，家產不薄。何鴻燊是含着“金鑰匙”出世的。

少年壯志

如果何鴻燊拿着出生的“金鑰匙”，去開啓祖輩的財富之門，他作為闊少爺的人生就得另寫，未必會有今天這般風光。

童年的何鴻燊，是在金色的光環中度過的。他雖然天資聰穎，卻免不了沾染紈絝子弟的頑劣，不思上進。在香港著名的皇仁中學讀書時，被編排在成績最差的 D 班。

1934年十三歲那年，一場災難徹底改變了他的生活。父親炒股失利，一夜之間輸掉了家產，去了越南，留下母親和他等家人在香港。小少爺變成了窮孩子，何鴻燊開始嚐到貧困和世態炎涼的滋味。

母親發覺兒子一下長大了，他不再頑劣、不再撒嬌，成天埋頭讀書。是苦難激勵幼小的心靈，要自強不息。他學古人，錐股讀書，很快以全班成績第一獲得了獎學金，在皇仁中學完成了學業，又以優異成績考入香港大學，修讀理科。

面對整天以淚洗面的母親，他發誓説："我一定好好讀書，長大後出人頭地，賺大錢讓你過好日子。"大學期間，他勿忘誓言，不看電影，不逛街，不談戀愛，一心伏案讀書。上大學時，他的成績一直名列前茅。他以獎學金讀到三年級，直到戰爭中止了學業。

少年壯志，鞭策他一生勤學苦練。為了在貿易公司出人頭地，他強記兩千個電話號碼，又苦學葡、日語言；每從事新行業，他都要閱讀大量書籍和資料，以充實自己。"好好讀書，讀書是最好的。財富可能不會跟你一輩子，唯學問一生受用。" 他常常以自己的切身體會，告誡子女和下屬。

事業有成後，他十分關心教育事業，在內地和港澳積極捐資發展教育事業。如贊助廣州市教育基金，支持各項教學研究活動。為回饋母校香港大學，他捐資興建"何鴻燊體育中心"和以其母親之名命名的"何世光夫人體育中心"。1995年，香港大學成立教研發展基金，他被推選為基金董事局主席，並率先捐資一千萬港元。他還出任香港大學校董會及校務委員會成員、香港理工大學校董會創會會員。作為澳門大學校董會成員，捐資建造了新教學大樓和國際圖書館；設立了獎學金，為"澳人治澳"培養人才，每年有二十六名優秀學生獲獎。1984年，他被澳門大學授予社會科學榮譽博士學位。1987年，為表彰他促進香港經濟、支持教育，香港大學頒予他社會科學榮譽博士學位。他最喜歡"何博士"的稱呼，覺得十分動聽，因為箇中蘊含着年輕時一個未竟的夢。

成功絕非靠運氣

一個窮苦少年，變成世界上最會賺錢的人，這不是"芝麻，芝麻，快開門"的神奇傳説。"成功絕非靠運氣。做人一定要勤奮誠實，有恆心。上天是公平的，每個人一生中總會有他的黃金

機會，只要你能及時把握，就可踏上成功之路。”為此，問題多棘手他都不言敗，不輕易説“不”。何鴻燊總結的成功經驗，在實踐中並非如説的那般簡單，如何抓住機會還需有過人的膽識。

四十年代戰亂期間，他在聯昌當秘書時，經常出海當貨船押運。這在當時是十分危險的工作，貨船經過日軍、海盜出沒的珠江口，隨時都有掉腦袋的可能。何鴻燊年輕氣盛，毫不懼怕，一次又一次去闖鬼門關。一次，他終於遭海盜攔劫，不少伙計被打死。他面對槍口，竟能鎮定自若，並且機智地逃過海盜的追殺，把貨船開回了澳門。

六十年代，在他投得澳門博彩專營權後，被當地惡勢力視作眼中釘，不斷製造險情，要挾索取他的性命，但依然被他巧妙地避過。

七十年代，發生了一件更令人膽顫心驚之事。一天，何鴻燊自己手下的一名保安，走進總經理辦公室，冷不防地拔槍對準了他，索要五十萬港元。此時，稍有閃失，子彈就會打穿他的腦袋。何鴻燊十分鎮定地勸説保安，把槍放下坐着商量。待對方放下槍後，他一邊簽支票，一邊勸其自動投案。這名保安被判監九年，何鴻燊履行諾言，每月給他家屬寄薪金。事後，親朋好友，無不為他捏把冷汗，對他的膽識與機智讚嘆不已。

健身也為事業

何鴻燊雖年逾七十，毫無老邁之態。他精神矍鑠，風度翩翩，思維敏捷，工作起來精力充沛，恨不得一天用作兩天。

人稱“賭王”的何鴻燊，對賭博興趣不大，卻熱衷於體育。他説，他的養身之道無秘訣可言，就是長年健身。家境的突變，使他年輕時就懂得強身的重要。上大學時，他迷上了桌球，因球藝超人榮獲香港大學桌球比賽冠軍。後來，他又喜歡上了網球和打獵。游泳，是他自定的健身必修課，每天在家中泳池游上半小時，不管嚴冬酷暑，數十年不變。

何鴻燊還是個業餘藝術家。他喜歡跳舞，在各種場合展示自己的舞姿，已成為港澳社交界的美談。他把舞蹈當作一項姿勢優美的體育運動，曾拜專業舞蹈家為師，認認真真地學跳社交舞和拉丁舞。他喜歡唱歌，為慈善籌款，偶爾也粉墨登場。他很有幽默感，每年在澳門旅遊

娛樂有限公司的除夕晚宴上，必以生肖為題妙語連珠，聽者無不捧腹。長年堅持健身、性格開朗和情趣多多，令他的體態和心態充滿了活力。

憧憬未來 壯心不已

2000年，一個新的世紀、新的千年即將來臨，何鴻燊憧憬未來，壯心不已。他多麼希望，在步入新紀元後，繼續為澳門作出新貢獻；多麼希望回歸祖國的新澳門，給他帶來新的營商契機，進一步壯大他的實業王國。他更希望，澳門——這座具有四百多年東西文化交匯歷史的名都，在中國、歐洲及拉丁語系國家之間，積極發揮橋樑作用，進一步促進經濟和文化交流。他將會繼續在其中扮演積極的角色。

An Incredible Journey

Behind Stanley Ho's successful career is a story of ordeals and adventures, a philosophy of life which will inspire everyone. It is a story tinged with mystique due to the vicissitudes of his family's fortunes.

Family Tales

Stanley Ho was born into a wealthy family in Hong Kong on November 25, 1921. His grandfather Ho Fok was the younger brother of Sir Robert Hotung, an influential figure in Hong Kong's political and commercial circles. Stanley Ho was given a villa in Stanley (a place on Hong Kong Island) at his birth by his father Ho Sai Kwong, and was named after the place.

His granduncle Sir Robert Hotung was born in 1862 and died at the age of 94 in 1956. At 30, he became a millionaire in Hong Kong. Hotung was engaged in stocks and real estate, which increased his fortunes dramatically. When he was 40, Hotung was one of the top entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia and became increasingly illustrious. He was made a Justice of Peace by the Hong Kong Government in 1899. King George V of the United Kingdom conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood in 1915, the third Chinese to be knighted in Hong Kong under the British rule. Hotung was conferred upon a number of decorations by countries other than the United Kingdom, including the United States, France, Portugal, Germany, Italy and Belgium. He was also appointed to be a member of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council of Hong Kong for many terms.

Stanley Ho took Hotung as his role model while he was a child. With a determination to surpass his granduncle in career, he started his business from scratch. Just like his granduncle, Stanley Ho has been awarded a number of decorations by various governments for his contributions to the prosperity of Hong Kong and Macau, and to the promotion of friendly relations and economic cooperation with other countries. Among his awards are "Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire" (O.B.E.) from the United Kingdom, "Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique" from Portugal, "Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur" from France, "Cruz de Plata de la Medalla de la Solidaridad" from Spain, "Insignia of the

Order of the Sacred Treasure" from Japan, "Darjah Dato Seri Paduka Mahkota Perak" (S.P.M.P.) from Malaysia, and the Papal Insignia of "Eqvitem Commendatorem Ordinis Sancti Gregorii Magni".

His grandfather Ho Fok was a household name in Hong Kong in the 1930s and 1940s. He was a comprador of Jardine Matheson Company Limited and a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Ho Fok had 12 children. Ho Sai Kwong, the fourth child of Ho Fok, was a comprador of Sassoon and a Justice of Peace of Hong Kong. A master player in business, Ho Sai Kwong made great fortunes, and Stanley Ho was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

Soaring Aspirations

If Stanley Ho had been able to use the "gold key" to open the door to his ancestral fortunes, then his story might have been another one of a rich master, and not as brilliant and outstanding as it is now.

Stanley Ho led a golden life in his childhood. Though gifted by birth, he was like the spoiled children of many other rich families. While studying in the renowned Queen's College, he was in Class D, the worst in the grade.

In 1934 when Stanley Ho was 13, a calamity changed his life completely. Ho Sai Kwong, due to a failure in speculation in the stock market, lost all his fortunes overnight. He fled to Vietnam, leaving behind in Hong Kong his wife and children. Stanley Ho was transformed all of a sudden from a rich master to a poor boy, and began to suffer from poverty and the inconstancy of human relationships.

Mother found that her son had grown up overnight. No longer mischievous, he buried himself in books all the time. The bitter experience had pushed Stanley Ho to improve himself. Following the examples of ancient scholars, he studied hard, very hard. Very soon he came out first in the examination and was awarded a scholarship. After graduating from

the Queen's College with excellent results, Stanley Ho was enrolled in The University of Hong Kong, majoring in science.

To his mother, who was often tearful, Stanley Ho swore, "I will devote myself to studies and make all the way up to be head and shoulders above others. I will earn a fortune to make you lead a happy life." Stanley Ho has never forgotten his promise. He never went to movies or shopping, never dated, but concentrated on his studies. Throughout his university years, Stanley Ho remained a top student, always awarded with scholarships, until later the war interrupted his studies.

The vow he made in his youth has urged Stanley Ho to work hard all his life. To make himself stand out in the trade firm, he memorized 2,000 telephone numbers and started learning Portuguese and Japanese. Whenever he was engaged in a new trade, Stanley Ho would read extensively to enrich his knowledge. "One must study hard. Nothing is better than a good education," said Stanley Ho. "Fortunes may not follow you a lifetime, only knowledge will." He often reminds his children and subordinates of the importance of education.

Upon success in career, Stanley Ho has paid special attention to the development of education in China, Hong Kong and Macau, including sponsoring the Guangzhou Educational Fund, and funding various research and educational programs. As a token of thanks to his Alma Mater The University of Hong Kong, he donated to the building of the "Stanley Ho Sports Center", and the "Flora Ho Sports Center", which was named after his mother. When The University of Hong Kong Foundation for Educational Development and Research was founded in 1995, Stanley Ho was elected as the Chairman, and he took the lead to donate HK$10 million to the Foundation. Currently, he is a member of the Court and the Council of The University of Hong Kong, as well as a founding member of the Court of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. A member of the Court of the University of Macau, Stanley Ho offered financial assistance to the construction of its new academic building and International Library. To train qualified personnel for the implementation of "Macau people governing Macau", he has set up scholarships at the University of Macau. Every year, 26 outstanding students are awarded. In 1984, the University of Macau conferred upon him an Honorary Doctorate in Social Sciences. In recognition of his contributions to the Hong Kong economy and to the

promotion of education, The University of Hong Kong conferred upon him an Honorary Doctorate in Social Sciences in 1987. He loves to be addressed as "Dr. Ho", because in it contains a dream that he has cherished since his early youth.

Success Is Not by Luck

A poor boy made his way to success, becoming a man who knows the "how" to make big fortunes in the world, is no magical legend such as "Open Sesame". As Stanley Ho puts it, "Success is not by luck. You must be diligent and honest, and work with perseverance. God is fair. Everyone is given his own chances in life. As long as you can grasp the chance in time, you will be able to make your way to success." With this conviction, no matter how thorny a problem he comes across, he will never allow himself to be so easily beaten. The word "No" never appears in his dictionary. In summary of his achievements, apart from grasping the chances in time, he has also displayed extraordinary guts and wits.

The first chance dated back to those war-ridden years in the 1940s, when he was a secretary of Companhia Luen Chong. One of the job duties was to escort cargos by sea. The ship had to pass through the mouth of the Pearl River, which was often infested with Japanese troops and pirates. Being young, aggressive and fearless, Stanley Ho took up a job which was regarded as the most dangerous at that time. The pirates once ambushed his ship and many of his shipmates were killed. Pointed at by a gun, Stanley Ho remained exceptionally calm and collected. Eventually he got rid of the privates and shipped the cargos safely back to Macau.

In the 1960s when he won the Exclusive Gambling Franchise of Macau, he was regarded as a thorn by local despots. They never stopped making troubles on him, and even threatened to take his life. Again he managed to tide it over and struggle out of the difficulties.

A much more thrilling event happened in the 1970s. One of his security guards came into his office, suddenly took out a gun and pointed it at him. The man wanted to extort HK$500,000. At that moment, any slight mishap could have led to a perilous consequence – the bullet would fly through his head. Stanley Ho, however, calmly persuaded

the man to put down his gun and take a seat. He told him that they could settle the problem through discussion. After the guard had put down the gun, Stanley Ho, while writing a cheque, persuaded him to give himself up to the police. By the end the guard was sentenced to prison for nine years. Stanley Ho kept his promise and continued to remit the guard's salary to his family. This incident made all his relatives and friends breathless with anxiety, gasping with admiration at his courage and resolution.

Keeping Fit for His Career

Now over 70, Stanley Ho is still hale and hearty, and shows no sign of senility. Just like a young man, he has an agile mind, and an elegant and smart bearing. He is full of vigor in work, hoping to finish two days' work in one day.

Though he is called the "Casino King", Stanley Ho shows little interest in gambling. What he is interested in, however, is sports. To him, there is no secret in keeping fit except for going for sports all the year round. The sudden decline of his family made him realize in early years the importance of good health. During his university studies, he became a billiards fan and won a championship of The University of Hong Kong. Later, he started playing tennis and hunting. Swimming is a "must" for him. Everyday he swims for half an hour in his swimming pool, despite a bitter winter or a scorching summer.

Stanley Ho is also an amateur performer. He loves dancing and has displayed his graceful movements on different occasions, which has won much appreciation in the social circles of Hong Kong and Macau. He regards dancing as a kind of sport and has once followed a teacher to learn ballroom dancing and Latin Dance. He also loves singing and will occasionally give a solo on stage to solicit donations to charities. He has a good sense of humor. At the STDM party on every Chinese New Year's Eve, Stanley Ho gives an enlightening speech by using the Shengxiao of the year (12 symbolic animals associated with a 12-year cycle on the Chinese calendar), which always makes people split their sides with laughter. Thanks to his constantly keeping fit, cheerful disposition and a wide range of interests, Stanley Ho is energetic both physically and mentally.

A Brilliant Tomorrow

With the year 2000 approaching, a new millennium will begin. Looking into the future, Stanley Ho is full of aspirations, and will continue to make contributions to Macau. He also hopes that Macau, after its return to the Motherland, will bring about new opportunities so that he can further expand his business. He firmly believes that Macau, a city where East meets West for over 400 years, will serve as a bridge between China and Europe, and other Latin-speaking countries, in the promotion of economic cooperation and cultural exchanges. Stanley Ho will continue to play a positive role in the future of Macau.

何鴻燊獲各國政府頒授之勳章
Decorations Awarded to Stanley Ho by Various Governments



葡萄牙一等航海十字勳章(一九九九年)
Nuno Gonçalo Vieira Matias by the Portuguese Government (1999)



葡萄牙殷皇子大十字勳章(一九九五年)
Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique by the Portuguese Government (1995)



西班牙銀十字勳章(一九九三年)
Cruz de Plata de la Medalla de la Solidaridad by the Spanish Government (1993)



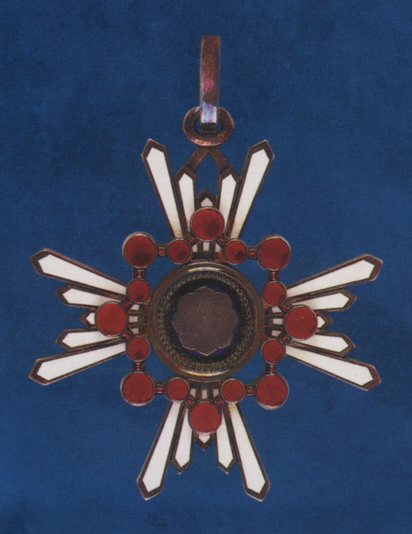
馬來西亞S.P.M.P.拿督斯里勳章 (一九九零年)
Darjah Dato Seri Paduka Mahkota Perak (S.P.M.P.) by the Malaysian Government (1990)



英國官佐勳章(O.B.E.) (一九九零年)
Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by the British Government (1990)



羅馬宗座聖額我略一世劍袍爵士勳章(一九八九年)
Papal Insignia of "Eqvitem Commendatorem Ordinis Sancti Gregorii Magni"



日本三等瑞寶勳章 (一九八七年)
Insignia of the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese Government (1987)



法國騎士級榮譽勳章 (一九八三年)
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur by the French Government (1983)



英國耶路撒冷聖約翰勳章 (一九八三年)
Commander of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem by the British Government (1983)



何氏家族歷史照片。後排左起第三爲父親何世光懷中的何鴻燊，中排中爲祖父何福。

An old family photo. Stanley Ho is seen as a baby in the arms of his father Ho Sai Kwong (3rd from left in the back row), and his grandfather Ho Fok is in the center of the middle row.





何氏家族歷史照片。前排中是祖父何福；左旁為祖母羅絮才。

An old family photo. Stanley Ho's grandfather, Ho Fok, is in the center of the front row and grandmother, Lucy Lo Shui-choi, to his left.



伯祖父何東

Granduncle Sir Robert Hotung, K.C.M.G.



祖父何福

Grandfather, the Honorable Ho Fok



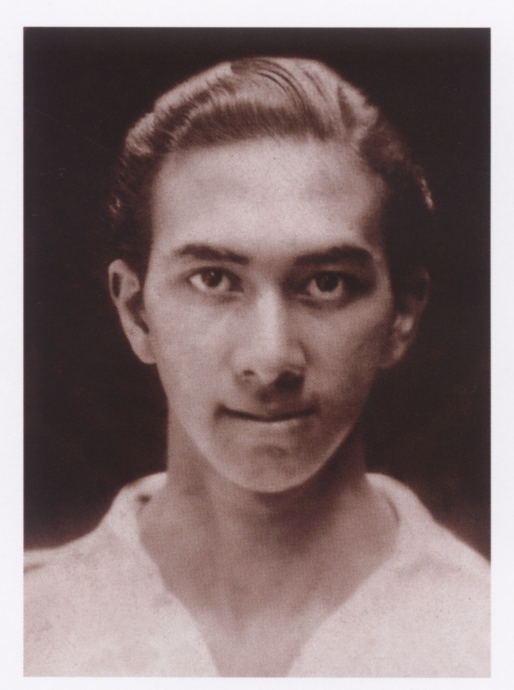
父親何世光
Father Ho Sai Kwong



母親冼慶雲
Mother Flora Hall



與愛犬合影（1946）
With his beloved dog (1946)



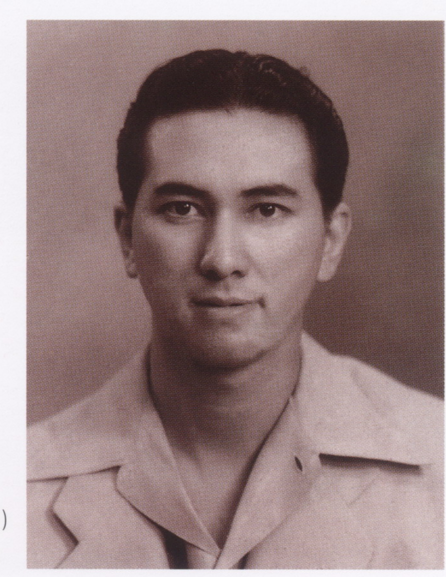
十七歲（1938）
17 years old (1938)



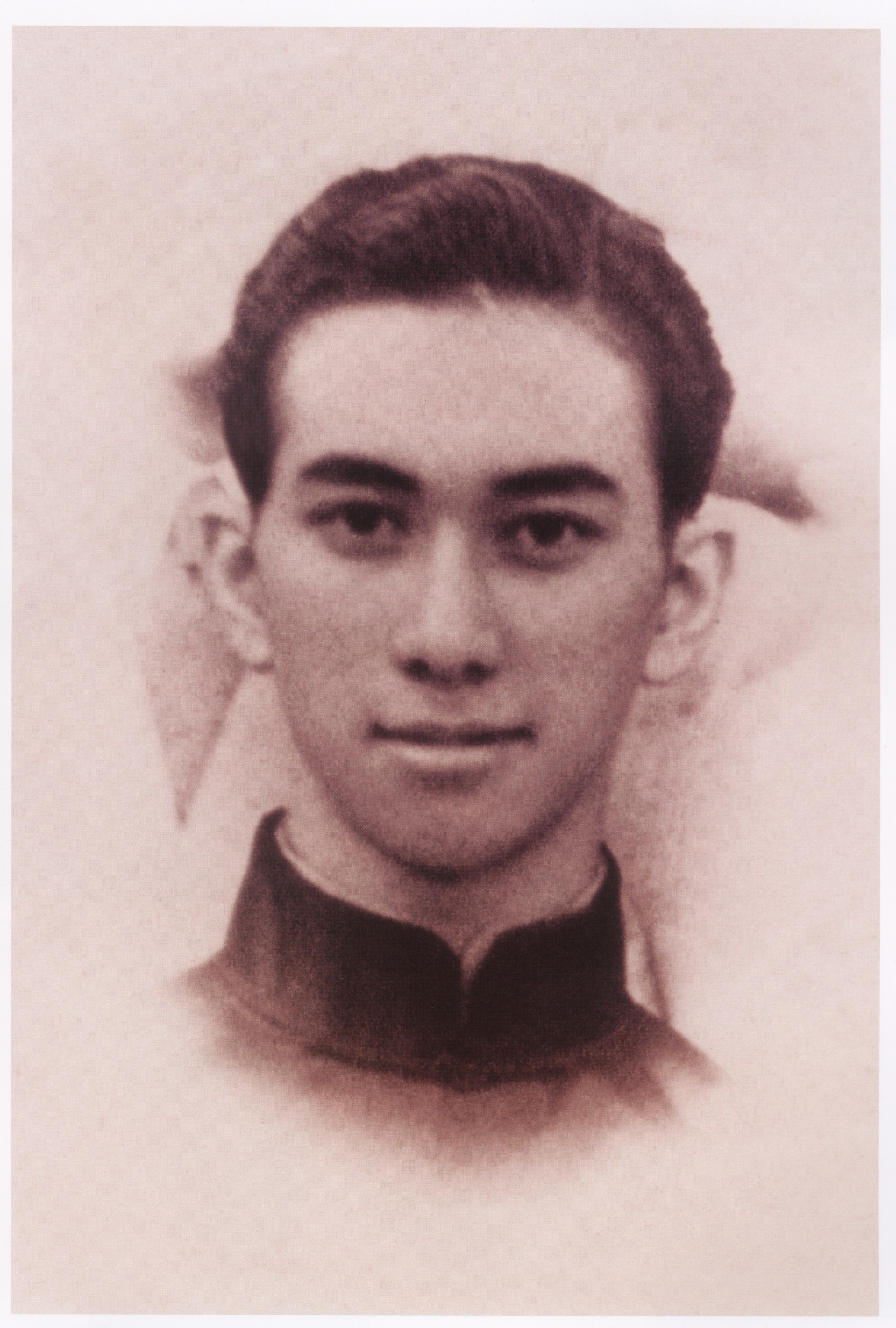
在遊船上(1953)
On a boat trip (1953)



在别墅花園（1959）
In the garden of his villa (1959)

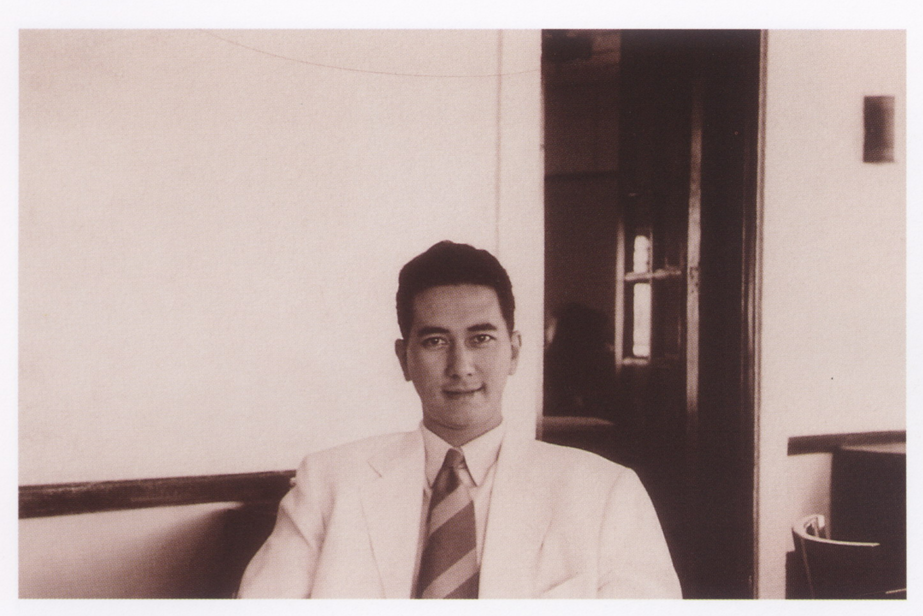


三十五歲時（1956）
35 years old (1956)



十二歲（1933）

12 years old (1933)



三十歲（1951）
30 years old (1951)



四十五歲（1966）
45 years old (1966)



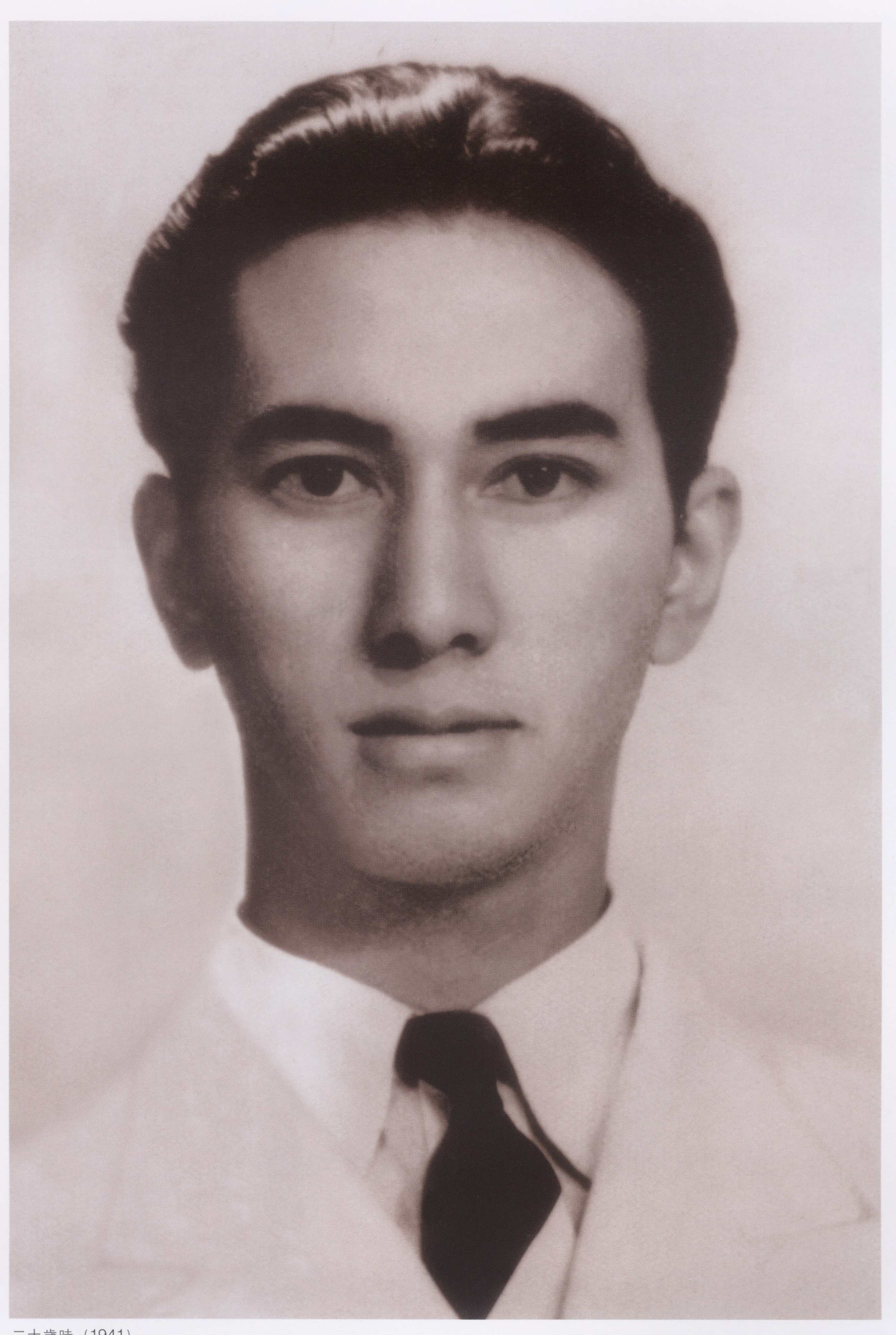
從信德中心俯瞰維多利亞港灣（1983）
Overlooking the Victoria Harbor from his office in the Shun Tak Center (1983)



登臨澳門西望洋山（1951）
On Penha Hill, Macau (1951)



五十六歲（1977）
56 years old (1977)



二十歲時（1941）
20 years old (1941)



與父親合影於六十年代
With father in the 1960s.





一九八七年三月五日，在澳門東亞大學（今澳門大學）第六屆學位頒授典禮上。左二為前美國國務卿基辛格。

At the 6th Congregation of the University of East Asia (now University of Macau) on March 5, 1987. Henry Kissinger (2nd from left), former U.S. Secretary of State, was present.



一九八六年八月十五日，參加澳門鏡湖護士助產學校第五十二屆學生畢業典禮。

Attending the 52nd Graduation Ceremony of the Nursing and Midwifery School of the Kiang Wu Hospital, Macau on August 15, 1986.



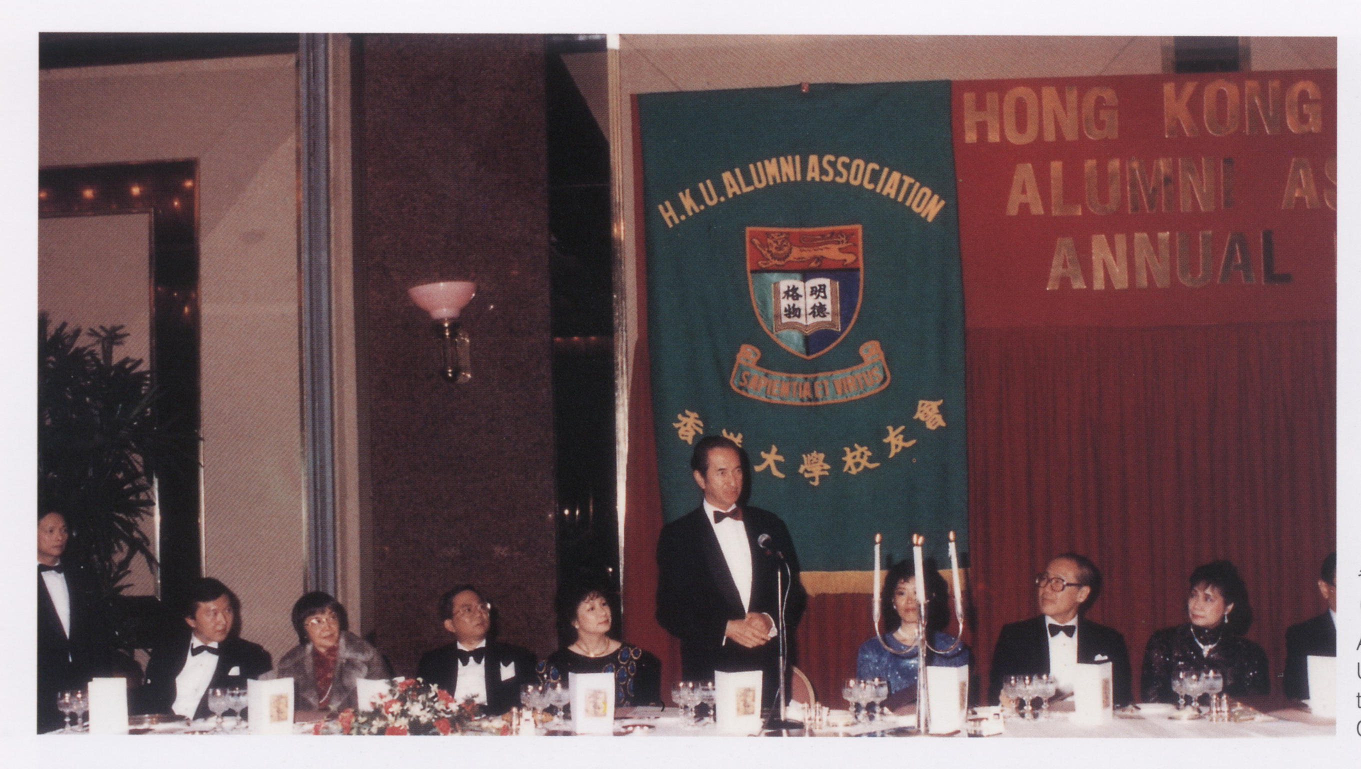
暢談教育的重要性。

Speaking on the importance of education.



一九九〇年九月二十二日，與黎祖智政務司一起主持澳門大學新教學大樓啓用揭幕。

At the unveiling ceremony of the new academic building of the University of Macau with Jorge Rangel, Secretary for Administration, Education and Youth Affairs, Macau on September 22, 1990.



參加香港大學校友會周年活動(1988)。何鴻燊為校友會名譽副主席。

Attending the 1988 annual party of The University of Hong Kong Alumni Association, in the capacity of an Honorary Vice Chairman.



一九九二年十二月六日，在"何鴻燊體育中心"舉行香港大學八十周年紀念"繽紛同樂天"。左一為香港大學校長王賡武。

Attending the "Sports and Fun Fiesta" in celebration of the 80th Anniversary of The University of Hong Kong in the Stanley Ho Sports Center on December 6, 1992, with Wang Gung-wu, Vice-Chancellor of the University (1st from left).



一九九五年五月一日，參觀香港理工大學教育新設施。

Visiting a new facility at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University on May 1, 1995.



一九九五年六月二十一日，與港督彭定康一起出席香港大學教研發展基金成立典禮。

With Hong Kong Governor Christopher Patten at the inauguration of The University of Hong Kong Foundation for Educational Development and Research on June 21, 1995.



一九九六年三月十日，接受香港浸會大學“功在社會”獎牌。左為香港布政司陳方安生。

Receiving a placard of honor from the Hong Kong Baptist University on March 10, 1996 in the presence of Hong Kong Chief Secretary Mrs. Anson Chan.



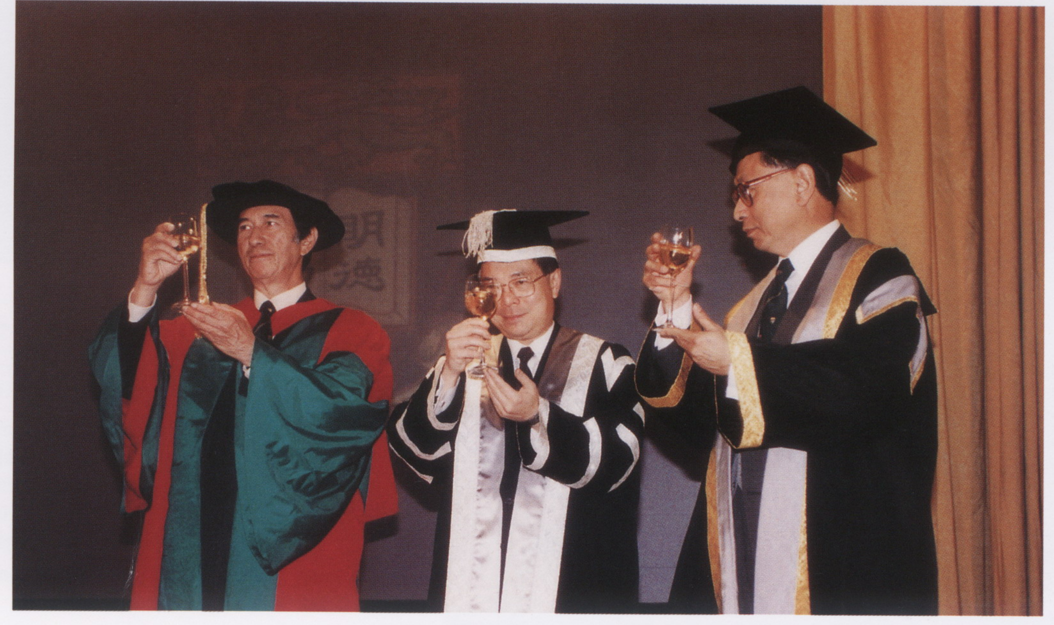
一九九五年十月九日，接受中國航天工業總公司頒發的榮譽證書。主席臺右二為航天工業總公司經理、國家航天局局長劉紀原。

Receiving a certificate of honor from the China National Aerospace Corporation on October 9, 1995. Present on the occasion were Liu Jiyuan (2nd from right on the rostrum), CNAC President and Head of the China National Aerospace Bureau.



一九九六年三月十日，出席香港浸會大學四十周年校慶活動。

At the 40th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Baptist University on March 10, 1996.



一九九六年三月十六日，參加香港大學教研發展基金周年晚宴。中為香港大學校長鄭耀宗；右為副校監楊鐵樑。

At the annual dinner of HKU Foundation for Educational Development and Research on March 16, 1996. Also present were Y.C. Cheng (center), HKU Vice-Chancellor, and Yang Ti-liang, HKU Pro-Chancellor.



一九九六年五月十日，出席加拿大多倫多大學校友基金會慶祝活動。

Attending a party held by the Toronto University Alumni Foundation on May 10, 1996.



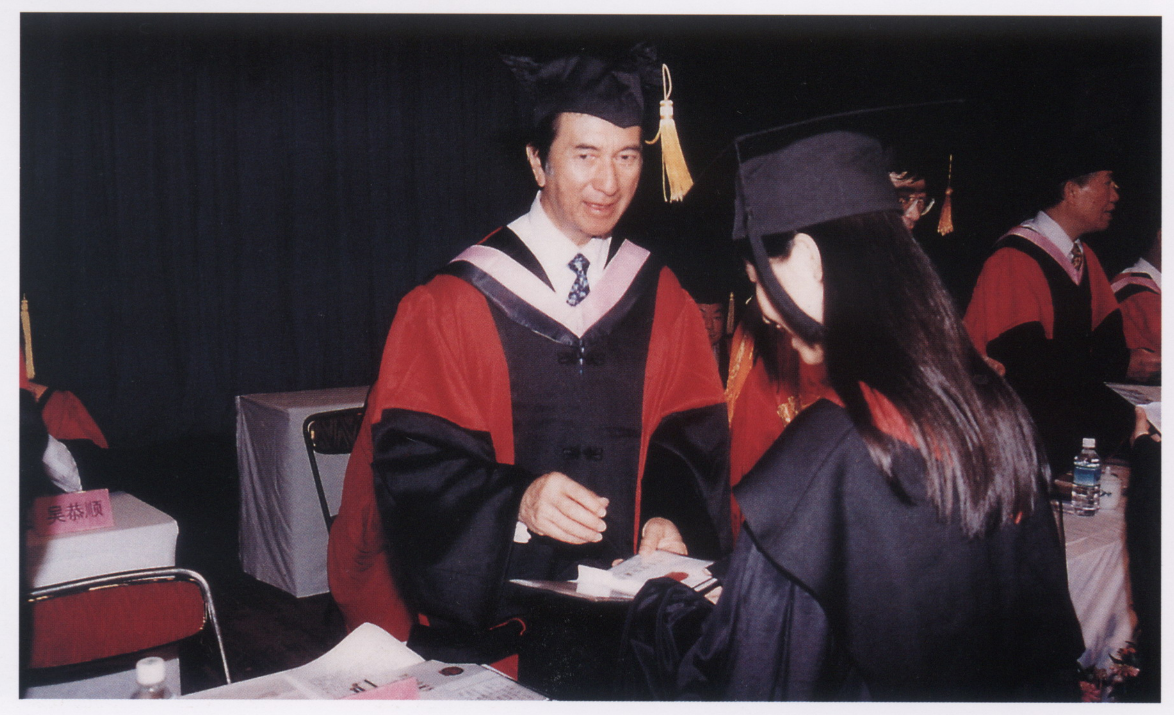
爲香港大學教研發展基金籌款，粉墨登場演出英語鑼鼓粵劇“姻緣三訂”。（1996）

Performing in *Three Times Engaged* to raise funds for HKU Foundation for Educational Development and Research in 1996.



一九九七年六月八日，檢閱香港航海學校學生。

Reviewing a parade of the Hong Kong Sea School students on June 8, 1997.



一九九七年六月十六日，在暨南大學向學生頒授畢業證書。

Awarding certificates to graduates of Jinan University on June 16, 1997.

一九九七年九月二十四日，出席“中華青少年航天科普網”香港地區活動站成立典禮。右三楊振寧，左二潘宗光，為何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會顧問。

At the inauguration of the Hong Kong Branch of the “National Network for Promoting Aerospace” on September 24, 1997. Also present were Yang Zhengning (3rd from right) and Poon Chung-kwong (2nd from left), advisors to the Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation.



一九九八年三月六日，以老校友身份出席皇仁舊生會中學十周年校慶晚會。

Attending the 10th Anniversary of the Queen’s College Old Boys’ Association in the capacity of an alumnus, on March 6, 1998.



一九九八年三月十五日，出席香港大學教研發展基金周年活動。左爲香港特區行政長官、香港大學校監董建華，中爲香港大學副校監楊鐵樑。

At the annual dinner of HKU Foundation for Educational Development and Research on March 15, 1998, with Tung Chee Hwa (left), Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR and HKU Chancellor, and Yang Ti-liang (center), HKU Pro-Chancellor.



風姿掠影





秋天打獵其樂陶陶（1965）
Enjoying an autumn hunting (1965)



網球健將（1973）

Stanley Ho as a tennis player (1973)

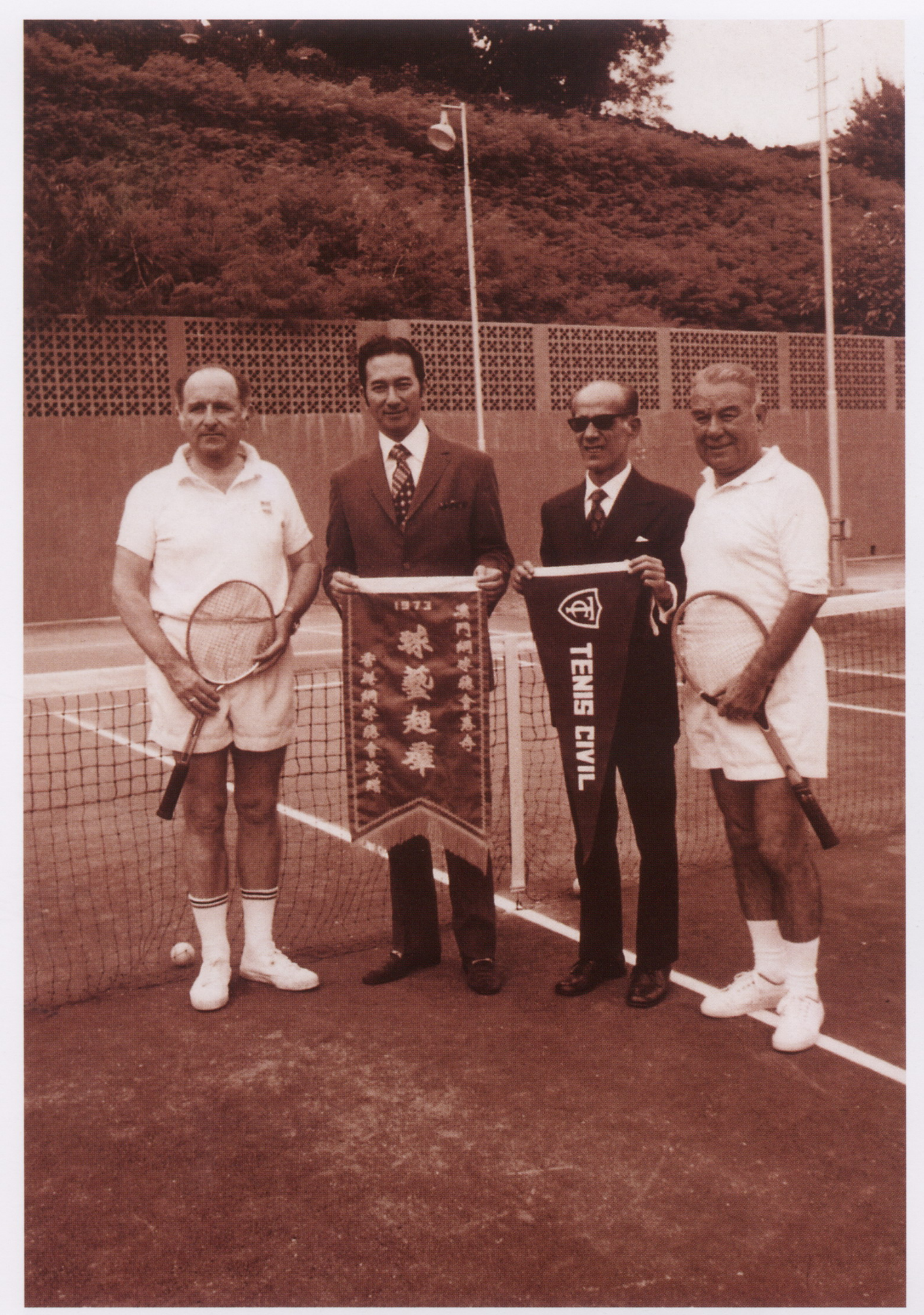
在澳門舉辦的舞會上盡情歡跳（1962）

Ballroom dancing in Macau (1962)



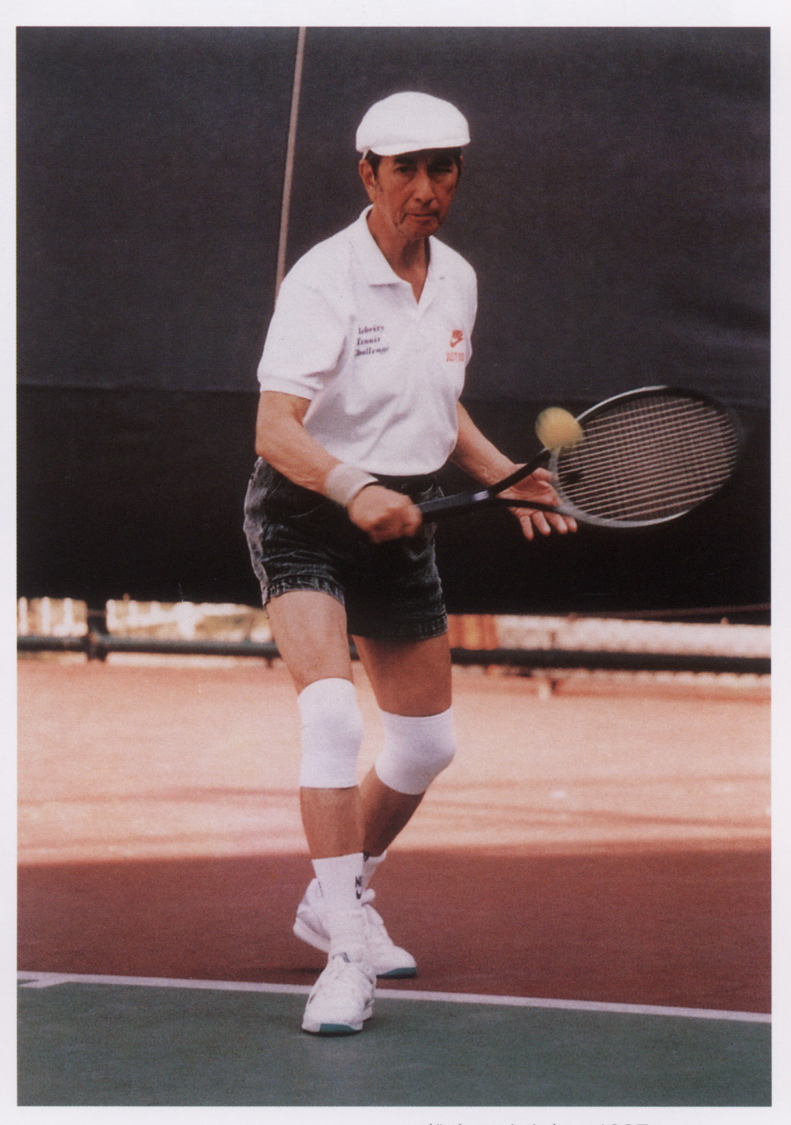
即興跳舞表演

Dancing is a favourite hobby of Stanley Ho.



香港網球總會和澳門網球總會友誼賽上的頒獎嘉賓（1973）

As an officiating guest at a friendship contest between the Hong Kong Tennis Association and the Macau Tennis Association in 1973.



雄姿不減當年（1997）

Glowing with radiating vigor (1997)

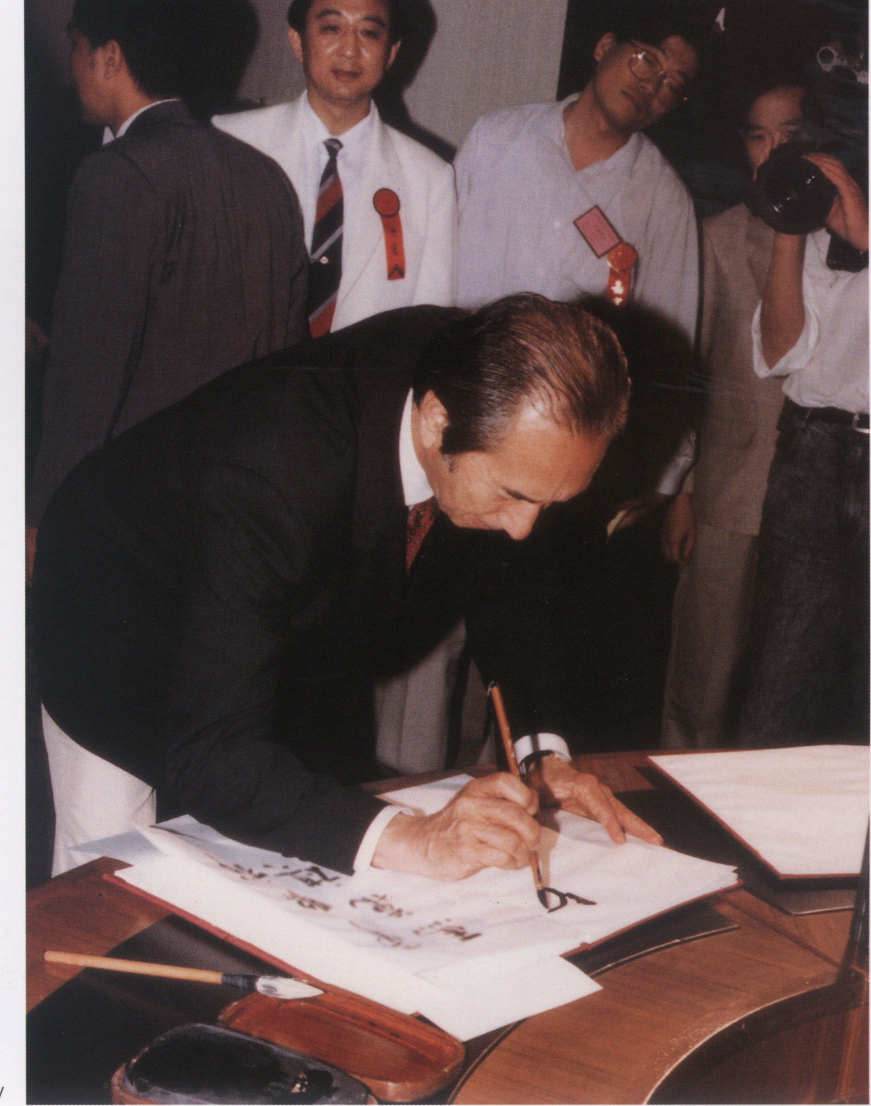


一九九七年五月十八日，參加 '97"回歸盃"名人網球邀請賽。

Participating in the '97 Celebrity Tennis Challenge to promote the return of Hong Kong to China on May 18, 1997.

暢泳—每天“必修課”(1999)

Never for a day does Stanley Ho go without swimming (1999)



寫得一手好書法

Good at Chinese calligraphy



名角的扮相（1990）

In traditional Chinese opera costume (1990)



參加香港女童軍八十周年名人競技賽（1996）

Taking part in a celebrity challenge to celebrate the 80th Anniversary of The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association (1996)



在府邸花園（1999）

A sharp posture in the garden of his house (1999)

在香港癌症基金慈善餐舞會上競投義賣物品。
Raising funds for the Hong Kong Cancer Fund.



逗樂
Having fun at a charity function.





一九九七年一月十九日，出任國際華裔小姐競選活動評判。
As a judge for the Miss Chinese International Pageant on January 19, 1997.



收藏名車是一大嗜好（1980）

A limousine collector (1980)



對私人專機的喜愛程度不亞於名車

Stanley Ho is fond of his private plane as much as of his cars.



車號為"香港一號"的名車勞斯萊斯，
襯托出主人的風采。

"HK I" limousine — a perfect match for its owner.

何鴻燊簡歷表

出生日期	1921年11月25日
籍　　貫	廣東省寶安縣
出生地點	香港
學　　歷	香港大學理科學院肄業（1939－41）
榮譽學位	澳門大學社會科學榮譽博士學位 (1984) 香港大學社會科學榮譽博士學位 (1987) 暨南大學榮譽教授 (1997)

職　　務

澳　門	澳門旅遊娛樂有限公司總經理 澳門國際機場專營公司副主席 誠興銀行董事會主席 澳門賽馬會董事局主席
香　港	信德集團有限公司集團行政主席 新濠國際發展有限公司主席

社會職務

中　國	1998－至今	第九屆中國人民政治協商會議常務委員會委員
	1990－至今	何鴻燊航天科技人才培訓基金會名譽理事長
	1992－至今	廣東中華民族文化促進會名譽會長
	1993－至今	天津市中華民族文化促進會永遠名譽會長
澳　門	1988－93年	澳門特別行政區基本法起草委員會副主任委員
	1998－至今	澳門特別行政區籌備委員會副主任委員
	1998－至今	澳門合作及發展基金會信託委員
	1993－至今	澳門基本法協進會名譽會長
	1981－至今	澳門大學校董會成員
	1985－至今	鏡湖醫院慈善會副主席
	1997－至今	澳門中華文化藝術協會永遠榮譽會長

香　港	1988—94年	香港政府土地及建設諮詢委員會成員
	1988—90年	香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員
	1996—97年	香港特別行政區第一屆政府推選委員會委員
	1984—至 今	香港地產建設商會會長
	1986—至 今	香港公益金名譽副會長
	1982—至 今	香港大學校董會成員
	1984—至 今	香港大學校務委員會成員
	1995—至 今	香港大學教研發展基金董事局主席
	1995—至 今	香港理工大學校董會創會會員

榮譽勳銜

葡萄牙	葡萄牙慈善司令級勳章 (1970)
	葡萄牙殷皇子紳士級勳章 (1981)
	葡萄牙殷皇子將領級勳章 (1985)
	葡萄牙大十字功績勳章 (1990)
	葡萄牙航海勳章 (1991)
	葡萄牙殷皇子大十字勳章 (1995)
	葡萄牙一等航海十字勳章 (1999)
英　國	耶路撒冷聖約翰勳章 (1983)
	英國官佐勳章(O.B.E.) (1990)
法　國	法國騎士級榮譽勳章 (1983)
西班牙	西班牙銀十字勳章 (1993)
日　本	日本三等瑞寶勳章 (1987)
馬來西亞	S.P.M.P. 拿督斯里勳章 (1990)
羅馬宗座	羅馬宗座聖額我略一世劍袍爵士勳章 (1989)

語　　言　中文、英文、葡文、日文

Curriculum Vitae of Stanley Ho

Date of Birth	November 25, 1921
Native Place	Bao'an, Guangdong Province
Place of Birth	Hong Kong
Education	Science Faculty, The University of Hong Kong (1939-1941)
Honorary Degrees	Honorary Degree of Doctor of Social Sciences, University of Macau (1984) Honorary Degree of Doctor of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong (1987) Honorary Professor, Jinan University (1997)

Positions Held

Macau	Managing Director, Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, S.A.R.L. Vice-Chairman, CAM - Macau International Airport Company Limited Chairman, Seng Heng Bank Limited Chairman, Macau Jockey Club
Hong Kong	Group Executive Chairman, Shun Tak Holdings Limited Chairman, Melco International Development Limited

Community Services

China	1998-present	Standing Committee member, the 9th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
	1990-present	Honorary Chairman, Stanley Ho Astronautics Training Foundation
	1992-present	Honorary Chairman, Guangdong Chinese Cultural Promotion Association
	1993-present	Permanent Honorary Chairman, Tianjin Chinese Cultural Promotion Association
Macau	1988-1993	Vice-President, Macau Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee
	1998-present	Vice-President, Preparatory Committee for the Macau Special Administrative Region
	1998-present	Trustee, Foundation for the Co-operation and Development of Macau
	1993-present	Honorary President, Association for the Promotion of the Macau Basic Law
	1981-present	Council Member, University of Macau
	1985-present	Vice-President, Association of Benefactors of Kiang Wu Hospital
	1997-present	Honorary Chairman, Association of Chinese Culture and Art of Macau



Hong Kong	1988-1994	Member, Land and Building Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Government
	1988-1990	Member, Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
	1996-1997	Member, Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
	1984-present	President, The Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong
	1986-present	Vice-Patron, The Community Chest
	1982-present	Member, Court of The University of Hong Kong
	1984-present	Member, Council of The University of Hong Kong
	1995-present	Chairman, The University of Hong Kong Foundation for Educational Development and Research
	1995-present	Founding Member, Court of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Honors & Awards

Portugal

Comendador da Ordem de Benemerência (1970)
Comendador da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1981)
Grande-Oficial da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1985)
Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Mérito (1990)
Medalha Naval de Vasco da Gama (1991)
Grã-Cruz da Ordem do Infante Dom Henrique (1995)
Nuno Gonçalo Vieira Matias (1999)

United Kingdom

Commander of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1983)
Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) (1990)

France

Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (1983)

Spain

Cruz de Plata de la Medalla de la Solidaridad (1993)

Japan

Insignia of the Order of the Sacred Treasure (1987)

Malaysia

Darjah Dato Seri Paduka Mahkota Perak (S.P.M.P.) (1990)

Papal Insignia

Eqvitem Commendatorem Ordinis Sancti Gregorii Magni (1989)

Languages

Chinese, English, Portuguese and Japanese

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Ministry of Aerospace Industry

China Red Cross Foundation

Ta Kung Pao, Hong Kong

Dr. Stanley Ho

編委會成員合影

The Editorial Board



與新華社社長郭超人、《何鴻燊》畫冊編委會成員合影於一九九九年三月。
前排自左至右：
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With Guo Chaoren, President of Xinhua News Agency, and the Editorial Board members of the *Stanley Ho* Album in March, 1999.
Front row, from left to right:
Xu Xuejiang, Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board and Deputy Editor-in-chief of Xinhua News Agency; Guo Chaoren; Stanley Ho; Cai Mingzhao, Chairman of the Editorial Board and Vice-President of Xinhua News Agency; and Ambrose So Shu Fai, member of the Editorial Group, Hong Kong and Director of Shun Tak Holdings Limited.
Back row, from left to right:
Yu Jiafu, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Xinhua News Agency; Xu Zugen, Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board and Director of the Photographic Department of Xinhua News Agency; Qiu Yongsheng, Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board and Director of Xinhua Publishing House; Bi Yuenian, Executive Editor of the *Stanley Ho* Album; and Janet Wong Mei Ting, member of the Editorial Group, Hong Kong and Public Relations Manager of Shun Tak Holdings Limited.

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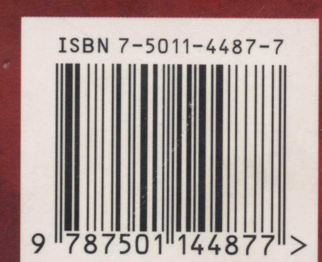
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